PRICE, 5 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steamer Routes, and Dak Companies, Railway Tramway and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,163—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafite	35-8	18-12
38-8	19-12		38-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th June
P.L. ROSETTA	3825	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th "

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PU			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain ——— will arrive here from Zanzibar about the 4th July, 1890, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 12th July, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
93, Bazar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
BHUNDARA	2,899	28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	10th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING
CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS just received and opened out :—
"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves } All suitable for
"AIDRESS" ditto. } Wood, Coal or Coke
"NEW FORTRESS" ditto. } fuel.
Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER.
FOR KEROSINE OIL,
With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES.
For Damp Localities,
Three varieties with Piping complete.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.
Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue lined; very handsome and of best Quality.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors; splendid wear.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

TABLE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH,
REAL DOWN PILLOWS,
COUNTERPANES,
&c., &c.
Complete and Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

PERFECT "CONDITIONERS."

For promoting and assisting the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos during the MONSOON.
"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BEST ENGLISH SADDLERY.

WHIPS, DOG-COLLARS, &C.
MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR TREACHER & CO., Ld.
BY ASHFORD & WINDER, LONDON.

BRIDLES.

	Rs.	a.
PELHAMS—Plated or covered steel Buckles, complete with Bit	18	0
SNAFFLES—Plated or covered Buckles, 1 inch Reins, complete with Bit	13	8
WEYMOUTH—Plated or covered Buckles, ¾ and 1in. Reins, complete with Bit	22	0
Above for Pony, Re. 1 less.		
BUSH OR AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE—Very strong, with Bit	9	0
HEADSTALL BRIDLE—With Halter Strap and Bit	7	0
HEAD COLLARS—With non-corrosive Links and Buckles ...from...Rs. 3 to	5	8

WHIPS.

RIDING (Gent.'s)—Riding Whips in Cane, Whalebone, &c., with E.-P. Silver and Fancy Mounts ...from... Rs. 6 to	33	0
HUNTING—Gent.'s Hunting Whips in great variety, E.-P. Silver and other Mounts ...from Rs. 4-8 to	22	0
LADIES' CROPS—Unbraided Gut, and Malacca E.-P. Mounts.....each Rs. 12-8 and	9	0
LADIES' TWIGS—A large Assortment, with Ivory, Whalebone, Leather, Silver, and other Handles, E.-P. and Silver Mounts...from Rs. 6-4 to	30	0
DRIVING WHIPS—In Lancewood, Holly, &c., a large Assortment, mounted and plain...from Rs. 8 to	24	0
AMERICAN BUGGY WHIP—Whalebone, E.-P. Mounts	14	8
GUT TONGA WHIPS—Electro Mounts, 5 feet., very stout	11	0
Do. do. Brass Mounts, 3 ft.	6	0
DOG WHIPS—Malacca Cane. Cord Button, Gut Button, Dog's Head Whistle, Rs. 2 Rs. 2-4 Rs. 3-8		
DOG WHIPS—All Staghorn and Whistle	5	4
WHIP SOCKETS—Patent Leather Straps, complete ...Rs. 2-4 to	4	0
RICARDOS—(Gent.'s) E.-P. Mounts, Buckhorn Handles	11	0
CHOWRIES OR RIDING CANES—With Fly Switch and Silver Mounts	12	8
RIDING CANES—Silver Mounts...Rs. 3-12 to	6	0
CRUPPERS—Round Dock, each	2	4
HOLSTER STRAPS—Brass Buckles, per pair	2	4
LIP STRAPS—Covered Buckles, each	0	12
GREYHOUND STARTERS	12	8
Do. do Sup., Improved	24	0
DOG SLIPS	5	0
Do. Improved	8	0
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chain, Brass Centre Swivel	3	4
DOG LEADS—Round and Flat Leather, Nickel Swivel ...As. 14 to	1	8
DOG CHAINS—Best Steel, Plated ...Rs. 2 to	3	8
DOG COLLARS—Brown or Black Leather and Brass Name Plate, from ¾" As. 12 to Rs. 1-8 and	2	4

BITS.

	Rs.	a.
SNAFFLES.—Best Tested Steel, Plain and Twisted Bar or Chain ...Rs. 6 to	7	8
Do. Hanoverian do.	6	12
Do. Gag do.	8	0
"PELHAMS."—Plain or Twisted Bars	9	0
WEYMOUTH OR CURB.—Plain or with Sliding Bar Rs. 9-4 to	11	0
Do. do. Pony do. Rs. 9-4 to	9	12
Do. do. Ladies' (Fancy Checks)	9	12
BRADOONS.—Hunting or Ring	2	0
THE CHIFNEY.—For Hard Mouths	12	8
Do. Pony do.	11	8
THE POLO,—One of the latest styles	9	8
WILSON'S SNAFFLE.—Twisted or Jointed	3	8
THE LIVERPOOL.—Twisted on one side and plain on the other for Horses with Tender Mouths	10	12
SADDLE GIRTHS—All Wool, Blue or White, best turned Buckles, Buff Shapes, per pair Rs. 3 to	6	12
A Variety of other Colours and Patterns, including Cord, Hide, Regulation Blue, etc., etc. Rs. 4-8 to	10	0

SPURS.

	Rs.	a.
HUNTING—Improved Rowels, Steel or Electro-Plated, long, medium, and short Necks, per pair	5	0
MILITARY—Jacks, Steel, with Chains and Straps	8	0
Do. do. Brass do.	7	8
Do. Box, Steel	7	0
Do. do. Brass	7	8
Do. Dress, Plated	7	8
POLO—Best Steel	4	8
Do. Plated	4	12
RACING—Steel, extra long and short	3	8
TROUSERS—Black Japanned	3	0
Do. Skeleton Heel with Boxes	4	8
LADIES—Steel each	4	0
Improved Spare Boxes...per pair	3	0
STIRRUP IRONS—Best Steel ...Rs. 5-8 to	6	0
Do. Racing	5	8
Do. Ladies Safety	14	0
STIRRUP LEATHERS—1¼ inch, Improved Patent Buckles, per pair	6	4
Do. do. 1¼" Best Tested	4	8
Do. do. 1" Racing	3	8
SADDLE CLOTHS—Best Woven Felt, Panel Shape, Grey, Blue, and Fawn...Rs. 4-8 and	5	12
Do. Ladies', Various Colours	7	8
SURCINGLES—Woollen Wove each	3	0
Do. Leather	3	12
BODY ROLLERS	7	8
KNEE CAPS—Kersey with Leather Fronts, per pair	6	0
Leather, padded with Felt	5	0
Fetlock Boots	4	8
Speedy Cut Boots	5	8
MARTINGALES—Flat Leather Buckles, Nickel Rings	3	8
Do. Round Leather Buckles	6	0
Do. Running do	3	12
Do. With Hunting Breast Plate, Covered Steel Buckles, Nickel Rings	7	8
HUNTING BREAST PLATE—Plain Covered Buckles, Plated Rings	5	8
SADDLES—Polo or Light Hunting, all over Hogskin, weight under 9lbs., including Girths, Irsons, and Leathers	70	0
REINS—Driving Reins (single), Brass Buckles Rs. 11 to	14	0
Do. Driving (double) ...Rs. 22-8 to	30	0
Do. Holders, Patent Leather...Rs. 3 and	3	8
LAMPS—Best Japanned, Silver-plated, Moon-faced Reflector...per pair	36	0
Do. do. Silver Mounted, Fluted Reflector	45	0
Do. Silver Mounted, square faced	27	0
Do. Best Silver Mounted, Side Lights and Reflector, with improved Patent Candle Safety Tube	33	0
Do. Dash Board, superior....each Rs. 12 to	25	0
Do. Stirrup Lamps ...per pair	6	12
RUG STRAPS—From...Rs. 1-4 to	7	8
CURRY COMBS—From...As. 8 to	1	4
COMBINATION WATCH POCKET AND RAIN CLIP—To hold an Ordinary Watch; a very Useful Article for a Dog-Cart—		
Black Patent Leather	5	0
Blue Morocco do.	1	0
HOGSKIN Do. —(Large Size) with Nickel Keyless Watch, 2¾" Diameter, Lever Escapement, and jewelled in Ten Hole Superior Finish	50	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SURE, PLEASANT, AND EFFICACIOUS.

KEMP & CO.'S
JAMBOOL AND GLUTEN
BISCUITS
FOR DIABETES.

THESE Biscuits are pleasant to the taste and most efficacious in at once alleviating and ultimately curing the above distressing complaint.
Jambool is now recognised by the leading Medical Men of Europe, India, and America as one of the best Remedies for Diabetes, the action of which is to prevent the formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay Waste, and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to Diabetic Patients can be dispensed with.
Per Tin Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS SUITS.

Best Cloths and Finish—Perfect Fitting.
Rs. 85, Rs. 95, Rs. 105.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING. RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."—

WHIP CORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades of Colour ...Rs.	26	0
THIN BEDFORD CORD, soft and elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours	28	0
STOUT BEDFORD, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours	30	0
SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS	24	0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material	38	0
THIN RACING WHITE IMPERIAL KERSEY, fine wool, very soft and elastic	38	0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "for Polo," &c., very soft	22	0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD, Drillette ...Rs. 20-0 and	22	0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.
GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 10. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 15.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., BREECHES MAKERS, BOMBAY

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S
A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA WINE
COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 25th, 1890. Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SELECTIONS from the LETTERS, DESPATCHES, and other State papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-1785. Edited by Geo. W. FORREST, B. A. In three volumes.

Price per set, Rs. 12. Packing and postage, Re. 1-12.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 25th June, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN:—

	Rs.	a.
BIOGRAPHY.		
From Handel to Halié: Biographical Sketches; by Louis Engel	7	8
Memoirs of William Lamb, Second Viscount Melbourne; by W. M. Torrens	1	4
FICTION.		
After Long Grief and Pain; by "Rita"	1	4
Bishop's Bible; by D. Christie Murray and Henry Herman	3	2
Beauty's Queens, with a portrait in sixteen colours and a Superb Graphotone	0	15
Dick Netherby; by L. B. Walford	1	10
Gloriana, or the Revolution of 1900; by Lady Florence Dixie	3	12
Hope and Rest, or the Hills of the Shatemuc; by Elizabeth Wetherell	1	0
Life for a Life, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.	3	2
Six to One; by Edward Bellamy	0	10
Strange Crimes; by William Westall	3	2
Saint Monica: A Wife's Love Story; by Mrs. Bennett Edwards	1	10
Something to Read, with a portrait of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales	1	0
Stories of Peril and Adventure containing the Black Man's Ghost; edited by G. A. Henty	3	2
Stories of Sea and Land, including the Mids of the Rattle Snake; edited by G. A. Henty	3	2
Taken Alive, and other Stories; by Edward P. Roe	1	0
Tales of Old Scotland; by Charles Rampini, F. S. A.	2	4
Wise and Otherwise; by Pansy	1	0
Woman's Kingdom: A Love Story; by the author of "Jhon Halifax, Gentleman" &c	3	2
Woman's Thoughts about Women; by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.	3	2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Advancement of Science: Occasional Essays and Addresses; by E. Ray Lankester, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	6	10
Colours of Animals, their Meaning and Use; by Edward B. Poulton, M.A., F.R.S., &c.	3	2
Every Man his own Horse and Cow Doctor with a Treatise on the cause and cure of Diseases in Sheep; by Francis Clater	1	10
Gardening: A Complete guide to the Cultivation, either for Pleasure or Profit of Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers	0	10
In a Country Manse; by Rev. J. W. Taylor, DD., Fisk	1	10
Insignia Vitæ: or Broad Principles and Practical Conclusions; by C. H. Waterhouse, B.A., M.D.	3	2
New Zealand for the Emigrant Invalid and Tourist; by John Murray Moore, M.D	3	2
Smoking Concert Reciter; by Henry Lloyd	0	10
HISTORY.		
Jews under Roman Rule (Story of Nations); by D. W. Morrison	3	2

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Up-Bombay.	Country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24

The Selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MANUALS OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.
(Stonyhurst Series.)
EDITED BY
RICHARD F. CLARKE, S, J.

THE want of any Manuals of Catholic Philosophy in English has long been felt in all English-speaking Countries. The Student has been compelled to have recourse to Latin Text-books, and though the Young Cleric may find this no hindrance to his progress, the Layman is but rarely able to master the difficulties of their language.

To meet this want—to furnish the English Reader with a set of volumes placing before him the principles of Catholic Philosophy in a form that will not repel him by strange language, or technical expressions unexplained—is the aim of this series. The various Authors, Members of the Society of Jesus, have all of them taught the subjects on which they write. Their intention is to supplement, not supplant, the Latin Text-books generally in use. Hence these Volumes are specially directed to modern wants, and to the questions of Philosophy most disputed in the present day.

Their object, in a word, is to carry out the desire of Leo XIII. for a Restoration of Philosophy on the principles of Scholasticism, and especially of the Angelic Doctor, *with an adaptation to the wants of our own age.*

	Rs.	a.
1. Logic; by Richard F. Clarke, S.J. Ready	3	2
2. First Principles of Knowledge; by John Rickaby, S.J., Professor of Logic and General Metaphysics at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. Ready	3	2
3. Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Natural Law). By Joseph Rickaby, S.J., Ready	3	2
4. Natural Theology; by Bernard Boedder, S.J., Professor of Natural Theology at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. Nearly Ready	4	2
5. Psychology; by Michael Maher, S.J., Professor of Mental Philosophy at Stonyhurst College. Preparing	4	2
6. General Methaphysics; By John Rickaby, S.J., Ready	3	2

Subscription for the Whole Series, Payable in advance, Rs. 15, and Postage charge extra.

N.B.—On answering this advertisement kindly name this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FEES FOR MEASUREMENT OF PRODUCE, &c.,

IT is hereby notified for general information that the fee of one anna per bale hitherto charged on Colored Yarns shipped from Bombay will, from 1st July, 1890, be reduced to 3 pies per bale. The rates for other Goods remain unaltered, the fees being as follows:—

At 3 pies per bale:—Cotton.
Wool.
Hemp.
Twist. (White and Colored.)
Rags.
Waste.

At 1 anna per package:—Gunny bales (from Calcutta.)
Piece Goods, and other miscellaneous articles.

With respect to the latter charge, a refund of nine pies per package will be allowed on shipments of one hundred packages and over, on the measurer certifying that the packages are of uniform size; but all applications for refund must be sent in to the Secretary within one month from the date of shipment, and no refund will be allowed for sums under one rupee.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th June 1890.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the BYLAWS of the JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation, under Section 461 (w) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, and confirmed by Government under Section 463 of the said Act, can be obtained from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, Hornby Row, or from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on payment of annas two for each copy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th June, 1890.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in the Fort, very airy, suitable for a couple of bachelors. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS at Grant Road. Rent Rs. 75 and 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, for about three months from 1st July. Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAVJEE JEWRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

JEVABAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 23rd day of June 1890.
Messrs. CHITNIS M. & MALVI.
Petitioner's Attorneys

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well, digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOW IS THE TIME! EVERYTHING SELLING OFF CHEAP.—BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, MEDICINES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.

Be sure you come before it is too late. All Books at annas 6 per shilling. Other goods 40 per cent. off usual prices.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts,
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts,
CHAMPAGNE S—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts,
CLARETS— From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts,
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obstinate nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CATS-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones &c., Bombay and Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all description s, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

BACK BAY BATHS.—NOTICE.—The BATHS will be CLOSED for Repairs on FRIDAY, 27th June.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYEtt and Co., Ld.

TEA SETS, 15 pieces for 6 Persons, Rs. 6 14; Cheese Preservers, Rs. 3-8; Egg Frames, Rs. 2-14. All in Ornamental Gold and Colours. SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—Wanted shortly for Southern India, a EUROPEAN who is fully accustomed to Washers, Beaters, and Machine; also one trained to stationery and revolving Kevis Washers and Beaters.—Apply to P. M. C., care of this Paper.

FOR CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA, the best, cheapest and most reliable remedy is MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette.*

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Fydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new improved Patent Giant Ariston with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
AUCTION: SALE of DAMAGED COTTON at Mazagon, Darookhana Bunder.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned, the following bales of cotton—

291 bales damaged cotton ex "Sirsa."

MENESSE & Co
Bombay, 27th June, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their Room.—

A consignment of 6 cases of k. o. wall and hanging lamps of 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights.
3 cases arrasene silk.
A sample collection of white mulls, jacconets, nainsook, and calico.
10 cases souchong tea in one lb. packets.
6 garden and fire pumps.

SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Post Office.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the same consisting of glass, crockery and platedwere, teak and blackwood dining dressing, washhand and round tables, teapoys, conversation sofas, cabinets, easy and arm chairs, screens bedsteads, cloth press, chest of drawers, lamps, &c,

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, a lot of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of breech and muzzle loading rifles and guns, saloon rifles, pistols and revolvers, sword bladces, spears, bows and arrows, daggers, sword sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, sulpuur flour, loading machines, extractors, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the estate and effects of the late Anand Dya, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45 and 206, and new No. 11925 and survey No. 1246, containing 3021 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandes, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anand Dya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles and Matias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 Messrs. p.m., BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of C. NEWBORN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman consisting of wearing apparel, medicine chest, boots, empty boxes, &c.

On account of the underwriters—

5 symphonions No. 2 size with 6 cards.
1 „ „ 6 „ „ 6 „
3 „ „ 25 „ „ 6 „

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome fast-trotting chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted single seated office brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome roan waler mare, 14-1½, 7 years old fast trotter, splendid action, very good saddle horse and jumper, has been broken to harness, practically sound.
1 handsome chestnut Arab horse, 14½ high, with strong two-wheeled dumany, lamps, &c., complete, and set of English harness.
1 coventry bicycle.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immovable property, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Ayub, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed:—

LOT NO. I.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fauzandare land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street, formerly called Coppersmith Row and now Narroo Dhuroo Street, No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 857, Street Nos. 61 and 63, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west formerly by the said Coppersmith Row, and now Narroo Dhuroo Street No. 2, on the north by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dawood, and on the south by the house of Hajee Osman Tar Mahomed.

LOT NO. II.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All those several pieces or parcels of pension tax land, being an out-house, together with the messuages, tenements, or sheds, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, otherwise called Parbhadevi Road, close to the Dhun Mill without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,748 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2,214, 333, 346, 488, and 599, and new Nos. 3571, 3867, 4090, 4076, 4311, and 4511, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3054 and 3056, also 3033, and Street Nos. 518 and 520, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the passage and partly by the properties of Salvador Domonto and Harichand Dinajee, on or towards the west by the properties of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and on or towards the north partly by the said ground of Sea Bunder, and partly by the garden of Cosmajee Jadhojee, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Domenanao Dalmet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office, No. 18, Apollo Street.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1890.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHINCHPOOGLY NEAR THE KALA CHOWKEY.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of those concerned, sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, the surplus stock of building materials, consisting of plankings, beamends, bamboo rafters, and other building materials left by Mistri Allarakhia Arab (since deceased) on the said mill premises.

The above will be sold in suitable lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BANGALOW AT SATARA.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowa jee Mahableshwarwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

The bungalow No. 245, situated in Moujo and Karanje Zilla, at Satara, containing about 2 acres and 13 goontas, commands beautiful scenery, and has been lately newly built. It has one drawing-room, one dining-room, one office room, and three bed, bath and dressing rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th June, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, opposite Lawrence and Co.'s Coach Factory.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned—

All that piece of Government pension tax land, on the east side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 110 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 6 and new No. 31, old survey No. 505, new survey No. 768, together with the house standing thereon, assessed under ward No. 267, and street No. 593 and 595, and bounded on the east by the part of Trimbuck Ithaiba, on the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the north by the house of Parsee Hormusjee Cowasjee, and on the south by a gully and the house of Dwarkanath Appajee.

For further particulars and condi ions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, and RUBY JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Doluteram and Co, the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz:—

1 handsome diamond and emerald sarpeh, containing some very large diamonds, weighing in all about 103 rutties, one emerald weighing about 7 rutties and eight emerald drops weighing about 175 rutties, suitable for a Raja or Nabob.

1 handsome ruby and diamond necklace, containing 27 rubies of very fine quality.

1 emerald and diamond brooch, a large size emerald weighing about 15 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 do. and do. hoopring.
1 sapphire and do. ring.
1 emerald hoopring.
1 ruby and diamond ring.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ ghoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ cotton shawls.

1 set new English double harness.

12 cases each 15 one Imperial Gallon tins, of Blundell, Spence and Co's fine copal varnish, square tins.

6500 feet black gas tubes, ¼ inch bore.
2800 „ galvanized wrought iron tubing ¼ in. bore,
700 „ „ „ „ ½ in. „
250 „ „ „ „ 1 in. „

On account and at the risk of K. Khakebhoy Pudumsey—

1 iron safe.

By order of Abdool Karim Devani, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Wahab bin Jassam—

1 parcel of pearls.

By order of Purshotum Narbheram, and on account and at the risk of Magan Gunput—

P. L. 9—3 bales No. 60's yarn per Brankseone Hall.
20-24—5 „ „ „ Clan Monroe.
25-29—5 „ „ „ City of Edinburgh.
30-34—5 „ „ „ Eden Hall.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases patent medicines.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Geyer and Co., Limited—

105 1911-17—7 cases containing 12 Wheeler and Wilson's No. 1 sewing machines.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Rehimtoola Jaitha and Co.—

A. B. & C.—482-99—12 cases containing 121 cabin lamps.
Do. 371—1 case containing 36 hanging lamps.

At 2 p.m.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram,
1 „ „ dou le-seated brougham.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vassoo ee Balliajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hora Alibhai Kamajee Nullwalla and Meerbanoo Kamajee Nullwalla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1888, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fauzandaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nagdevie Cross Lane, without the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 753, and street Nos. 14, 15, and bounded on the east partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Jafferjee, on the west by the property of Shewshunker Maloojee, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by Nagdevie Cross Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAN

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£35	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian ellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bombay United	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Central India	600	500	500	20	375
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	35	800
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	540
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	630
David Mill	1,800	800	500	40	385
Dhun Mills	1,600	500	500	15	420
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	15	495
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	420
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	735
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	660
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	506
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	340
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	875
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jamabed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jewraj Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	740
Khanderam Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	685
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	925
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,595
solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	540
Swadesh ashi	3,0 0	500	500	Nil.	155
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	687
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	5	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	20 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	170	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marsocks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	..
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	200	...	..
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Carning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Princeof Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	100	1,450
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	95
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	..	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khanagum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	447½
New Borar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	500
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	983½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	600	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	600	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-7-6
Napoleons	„ 25)
Mexican Dollars	„ 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 257
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-9
Gold Leaf	„ ...
Bar Gold, 10 ox. English, 100 touch	„ 21-6-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-6-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-6
Pekin do.	„ 21-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	102½
Four-and-a-half per cent	106 nom.
Municipal 6 per Cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	93
Port Trust Bonds	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Concert and Quadrille Party, Telegraph Quarters, 8-30 p.m.
Recreation Club Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel, 9 p.m.
Football at the Coopersage, 5-50 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Vulcan arrived yesterday from Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gambia (s), for Antwerp; and Glenmorven (s), Dunkirk.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend at the High Court until Wednesday next.

FOOT-BALL.—There will be a pick-up match this evening at 5-30 p.m., between the Garrison and the Young Men's Christian Association

FAIRS.—The annual Ashadee fair will be held at Walkeshwar to-morrow. The annual Wittoba's Temple fair will also be held to-morrow at Matoonga.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—Gopal Govind, residing at Kolbhat Road, reports that his daughter, aged 15 years, has been missing since the 24th instant. She had silver ornaments to the value of Rs 14 on her.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be polo to-morrow evening at 5-15 sharp. Stripes.—Messrs. Gray, Prevost, Bateson, Halbrook, and Lovett, *vs.* White.—Messrs. Barton, Summer, Steel, Dr. Boyd, Mr. Burges, and Captain Jellett.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening (27th,) commencing at 5-45 p.m, weather permitting:—
Lancers .....The Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Valse .....Douce Souvenance .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Ruy Blas .....Meyerlutz.
Polka .....The Yacht Club .....Lady Morland.
Selection.....Reminiscences of Ireland Godfrey.
Valse .....Blush Rose .....Godfrey.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXCITING SCENE ON THE PAREL ROAD.—Some excitement was created on Parel Road on Wednesday evening, by a tramway horse, which was being led to its stable, bolting and injuring two horses and two men. On breaking loose, the animal ran into a car, injuring the horse and driver. Making off again, it ran into another tramway car, injuring the horse and conductor. Before doing any further mischief, the horse was captured, and the injured men were taken to the J. J. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kerbella, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Baghdad, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra s. s. Chilka, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 30th inst.

FOOTBALL (RUGBY).—There will be a practice to-day at 5-15, at the Cooperage, preparatory to the match on Tuesday next between the Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association. In the game to-day the Gymkhana backs. Full-back, McAusland; three-quarter backs, Singer, Bolton and M. Reid; half-backs, C. H. Ross and E. Tudor. Jones will play on one side with the Y. M. C. A. forwards, in white jerseys; and on the other side will be the Y. M. C. A. backs and the following Gymkhana forwards:—Cleveland, Phillips, Parsons, Stewart, Schofield, Symes, Bayley, Allen, Firth and Muirhead, in colored jerseys. Players are requested to wear the proper jerseys and to be in time.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Myadut Shaik Kope, a Mahomedan pilgrim, aged 70 years. On the 17th instant, about 3 p.m., he was found lying in a shed at the Victoria Dock apparently in convulsions. He was removed by the police to a hospital, where a few days after his admission he was visited by Constable Moore. Deceased then had told him that some one had given him a cup of tea in a mosaffurkhana, and in about an hour afterwards he became giddy. He then remembered three men taking Rs. 72 from his waist, but could not say who they were or of what caste or creed. The constable again saw him in the hospital on the 24th instant, when he made quite a different statement. Dr. C. Easdon, the House Surgeon of the G.T. Hospital, said deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 17th instant with symptoms characteristic of datura-poisoning; which symptoms continued up to the 21st instant, when he regained consciousness and was doing well. Diarrhœa set in on the 22nd instant and continued up till the time of his death, which occurred at 8-15 yesterday morning. Dr. Easdon was of opinion that death was due to exhaustion following diarrhœa. The verdict was that the death of Myadut Shaik Kope was caused by diarrhœa.

ALLEGED NUISANCE BY A NEIGHBOUR.

MR JUSTICE BAYLEY resumed the hearing at the High Court, yesterday, of the suit brought by a Hindu widow, Bhai Shiv, against Sulleman Ahmedjee, a Borah neighbour, for intentionally causing her and the inmates of her house annoyance and discomfort by burning and exposing on his premises fish, flesh, bones, &c., and by throwing such substances on or into her premises. The Hon. Mr Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant. Two more witnesses were examined for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the Court on behalf of the plaintiff, said the annoyances to the plaintiff commenced immediately after the defendant lost the suit before Mr. Justice Parsons with regard to the gulley between the two houses, and to his great chagrin had to bear the costs on both sides. This was an incentive to him to begin the series of annoyances to the plaintiff and the other inmates of her house. She did not complain that the females of the defendant's family carried on their daily operations in the cookroom. Far from that; but what she complained was that, owing to defendant's persecutions, she had to keep her windows closed, and that directly a window was opened, up sprang the defendant or some male member of his family, like "Jack in the Box," with his iron grate with fish and meat burning in it, and the smoke was fanned into the plaintiff's window. This was done constantly, deliberately with a motive which originated in the defendant's mind since he lost the suit relating to the gully. At all hours of the day or night, they had the defendant or his son popping up with some substance, fat, fish, meat, bones, loathsome to the plaintiff to look at or come into contact with; and the persecution was sustained with persistent malice. The plaintiff's case was plain, simple, without a parallel in these courts as regarded the malice and the nature of the substances with which it was worked out. The letter written to the defendant by the plaintiff's solicitor recounting the annoyances caused to his client; the evidence of Inspector Saunders, who was deputed to enquire into the truth of the plaintiff's complaint to the Commissioner of Police; the simple narrative of the menial who every morning swept away the bones, fish, meat, &c., which during the preceding night had been thrown on to the plaintiff's terrace—proved beyond a doubt the persecution to which she had been constantly subjected. If the bones and the fish and flesh were not thrown by the defendant or some of his men, where could they come from every morning? Surely, neither the plaintiff nor any of her men would have put them there for any consideration. They would have preferred to bear any loss to such an act of pollution, as they considered it. No doubt, there was long and patient suffering on the plaintiff's part; but it was due to the fact that she was considering what would be the best steps to take for a perpetual injunction against the defendant. The persecution occurred, not in the exercise by the defendant of his right as a citizen, in a manner which might be expected in a crowded locality, but in the exercise and indulgence on his part of deeply-cherished malice. Money was no object with the plaintiff; and the learned counsel trusted that the Court would grant a perpetual injunction against the defendant.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J R Durant, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,051 tons, Captain J Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Volcan, 1,414 tons, Captain K Doyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (23rd May,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Redgway	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	1978	McConochie.	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A. Visram.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	E	K. Bates & Co.
S.S. Staffa	1,341	Ostergard	H	J C Eduji
„ Montana	3059	Macfarlane	K	B I S N Co.
„ Bagdad	869	Whitehead	M	B I S N Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Tompkinson	N	B I S N Co.
„ Sirsa	1691	Bellwood	P	M Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Chilka	1780	Wadge	1	B I S N Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Amphitrite	1483	Nicolica	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chindwara	1486	Smith	9	B I S N Co.
„ Oriental	969	Forbes	10	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	243	Durant	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ Perulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. Errant	240	Mathews	15	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Volcan (s)	Doyle	Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Gambia (s)	Daly	Antwerp.
	Glenmorven (s)	Wright	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nawab, Carson, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kt, Companion Durant, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
June. 22 Mira s .....Jeffery.....Liverpool, May 21.

DEPARTURES.
June 22.—Steamers Kasara and Asia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
June. 24 Nadir s .... Bombay.
Natoria s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.
June. 23 Niemen s .... Calcutta.
Selene s .... Colombo.
Himalaya s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—8 cases writing papers, H Abdoolally; 25 cases sulphuric acid, B S Majee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Sutlej s—12 cases medicine, S Heptoola; 13 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 11 cases papers, Thacker and Co; 10 cases cheese, &c, Phillips and Co; 21 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Russooljee.
Rome s—4 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.
Kerbella s—25 cases oilmenstores and 7 cases medicine, Hiptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—10 cases provision, Dunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 237 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 4 cases bronze powder, A H Essoofboy.

FROM HULL.
Ebro s—5 bales papers, A H Essofbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.
Kerbella s—40 cases colour, M A Hoosein; 11 cases papers, A A Rahim and Co; 200 boxes candles and 5 cases papers, E A S Dawood; 275 cases window glass, S Ebramjee; 150 cases window glass, Moortooza.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—675 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 217 cwts cloves, C Khimjee; 7 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa; 80 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 437½ cwts biddelnuts and 312½ cwts myrabollams, Tejpal Nanjee.
Persia s—45 bales goathair, Peerbhoy Damjee; 70 bales goat hair, &c., C Jooma and Co; 212 bales goathair and wool, S Rahimbhoy.
Wistow Hall s—14,760 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.
Kerbella s—450 cwts cloves, G Passiani and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Niagara s—2,220 cwts poppyseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, and 4.2 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kt Companion s—1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—800 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy; 2,420 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
Staffa s—60 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR VENICE.
Staffa s—375 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 castorseeds, C Dharsee and Co.
Amphitrite s—100 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Shri Vithlesji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Runchordas Khusal—M, D and J.
653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N.
656—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.
674—Conroy and B—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarakia vs Haji Noormahomed Haji Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.
Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
8,924-90—Conroy and B—Mulji Govindji vs Nathubhai Hirchand—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
151-90—Conroy and B—Ramcorebai vs Jeynarayen Sittaram—Jefferson, B D and K. Part heard.
241-90—Mirza H Khan—Vajiranbebee vs Hora Alibhoy Ismiljee Nulwalla and another.
335-89—Crawford, B B and B—Currumcoy Punja and others vs E Meyerstein.
128-90—In person, a pauper—Lahanoo Tookaram vs Ramji Malji and others.
177-90—Ardesir, H and D—Shaik Oomer bin Shaik Ahmed vs Aishabebee—J C Cama.
10-89—Macfarlane, E and H,—Ghellabhai Aspal vs Nursoo Gungaram and others—Crawford, B B and B.
147-90—Ardesir, H and D—Dady Manockjee Limji vs Karimji Allybhoy.—Thakurdas, D and C.

IN a note in the *American Naturalist*, Mr. F. F. Payne, of Toronto, records an interesting fact which often came under his notice during a prolonged stay at Hudson's Strait. "Here," he says, "the Eskimo might often be seen lying at full length at the edge of an ice-floe, and although no seals could be seen, they persistently whistled in a low note similar to that often used in calling tame pigeons, or, if words can express my meaning, like a plaintive phe-ew, few-few, the first note being prolonged at least three seconds. If there were any seals within hearing distance they were invariably attracted to the spot, and it was amusing to see them lifting themselves as high as possible out of the water, and slowly shaking their heads, as though highly delighted with the music. Here they would remain for some time, until one perhaps more venturesome than the rest, would come within striking distance of the Eskimo, who, starting to his feet with gun or harpoon, would often change the seal's tune of joy to one of sorrow, the others making off as fast as possible. The whistling had to be continuous, and was more effective if performed by another Eskimo a short distance back from the one lying motionless at the edge of the ice. I may add that the experiment was often tried by myself with the same result.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.
Anderson, Lieut, Bo, CD off leave, from Poona.
Bourke, Surgeon-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, from Madras.

JUNE 26.
Stewart, Lieut, Bo, 5th Goorkhas, on medical certificate, from Abbottabad.
O'Brien, Lieut, Bo., 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Skene, Col, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas on leave, from Dribujarh.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.
Bourke, Surgeon-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Steuart, Lieut, Bo, 5th Goorkhas, on medical certificate, to England.
Skene, Col, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Harvey, Capt, Bengal, R A, on medical certificate, to Paris.
Hearn, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R Southey, Staff Corps, 30th Bombay Infy, is granted an extension of furlough on private affairs.

Col Sir W S Seton, Bart, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut R Williams.

H E the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future the 7th Cavalry, (Beluch Horse) shall be designated 7th Lancers (Beluch Horse).

The following promotions in the Public Works Dept are made in succession to Conductor J Whelan, retired:—Sub-Condr J T Watson to be Condr; and Sergt-Major J McConnachie to be Sub-Conductor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani from Satara to Shirpur; and Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale from Shirpur to Satara as Joint Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, on his taking charge of the Subordinate Court of Shirpur, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Shirpur, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

Mr Byramji Padamji is appointed to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, during the absence of Mr Gangadhar Vishwanath Gokhale on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay, was allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough till the 9th June 1890.

Mr W J Holland, Supdt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for thirteen weeks.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S L Batchelor, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Panch Mahals, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Godhra.

Rao Saheb Ramchand Pitambardas, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Sukkur in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred on Khan Bahadur Byramji Jehangir are at his own request hereby withdrawn.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Mahalkari of petha Chandgad in the Belgaum Dist, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Azam Vinayak Ramchandra Rayakar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Man in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The following transfers and appointment have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Ahmedabad district:—Mr. Mulchand Dayabhai, clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad, to be clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad; Mr. Motilal Kaliandas, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka, to be Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad; Mr. Motilal Delatrai Medh, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad, to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka; Mr Chotalal Vithaldas Parekh, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj, to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dohad; Mr Tulsiram Danatram, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Lohad, to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam; Mr Amratlal Bechardas, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam, to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj; and Mr Shambhulal Jesing to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Godhra vice Mr. Hiralal Sankerlal.

Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramchand, Mukhtyarkar of taluka Shahdadpur in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nanabhai Narsingrao, G B V C, to act as Resident Veterinary Officer and Assist Professor of Vety Science, Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence of Dr. S K Nariman, or pending further orders.

Mr. A G Hudson, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, was allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fourteen days, with effect from 23rd March 1890.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. H O Quin, C S, to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Mr A D Younghusband, or pending further orders; Mr S L Batchelor, C S, to return to Ahmedabad and to do duty as Assist Collector on Mr A F Maconochie's relief at Rajpipla by Mr A Shewan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr A D Younghusband, C S, to act as Private Secy to H E the Governor during the absence of Mr. S W Edgerley, C S, or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Nadarshah Hormasji Sukhia, L M & S, is permitted to resign the Bombay Medical Service.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Govind Balaji Gokhle, Mamlatdar of Pachora, now doing duty at Satara, to Khanapur in the Satara District; Rao Saheb Keshav Bapuji from Khanapur to Satara; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani from Pimpalner to Pachora in the Khandesh District; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Natu from Erandol to Pimpalner in the Khandesh District; Khan Saheb Mir Chiragudin from Malegaon in the Nasik District to Erandol in the Khandesh District; and the transfers of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani and Khan Saheb Mir Chiragudin are made at their own request, and those of others on public grounds.

Mr. Digambar Dullaya, B.A., Head Clerk to the Collr of Satara, is appointed to officiate as Mamlatdar, and is posted to Malegaon in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanamant Bevur, Mamlatdar of Dapoli, has been granted an extension of leave without allowances from 8th May, 1890, to 3rd June 1890, both days inclusive, and sick leave from 4th June to 8th July 1890.

Mr. Hanmant Wasudeo, Head Karkun of Hungund, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bijapur during the absence of Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayen Shetti on privilege leave.

IT is a little amusing, writes the *Graphic*, to find the Americans still pursuing their quest of a national flower, and then refusing to allow their theatrical managers to "play them out" to their national air. After a few nights it appears that the audiences spoke irreverently of "The Star Spangled Banner" as "an old chestnut of a tune." Should they agree upon a flower, as a symbol of the Union, it may be feared that they would soon express themselves regarding it with the same forcible disrespect. But patriotism is not altogether as strong a virtue in the New as in the Old World. The races are so hopelessly mixed across the Atlantic that it is hardly to be expected. The sons of Irish and German, of French and Norwegian parents, nationalised as American subjects, are not likely to be as keenly imbued with l'amour de la patrie as those brought up upon a soil made sacred by the remembrance of national history and ancestral deeds of fame. American citizens of all extractions would doubtless band together in face of a common danger, but no merely sentimental plea for a flower or a tune is sufficiently strong to overcome all racial divergencies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 21.)

LIEUT. M J TIGHE, Assist Commandant, Military Police, Upper Burma, is appointed to be an Assist Commissioner, 3rd grade.

The services of Lala Gokul Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer, in medical charge of the Junior Grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Assist Surg A Salt to officiate as Medical Officer in charge of the Junior Grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla during the absence on deputation of Lala Gokul Chand or until further orders.

The services of Surg N P Shib, I M S, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. R Wimberly, Extra Assist Supdt, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be Extra Assist Supt, 1st class.

The services of Mr. R R Pope, of the Bengal Civil Service, Offig Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, are placed tempor

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

THE weather, which will continue to be an item of very great importance in our weekly budget until crop prospects shall have been assured, has been seasonable here, and in the up-country districts generally, the rainfall at the Presidency to date having far exceeded the record of the two previous seasons. Cotton has been dull in the continued absence of enquiry from shippers and local spinners; while some renewal of activity in Wheat and Seeds at the close of last week has since subsided, and those markets have also become quiet again with only a moderate business passing. After a heavy drop on last mail day, under the influence of news concerning Silver, rates of Exchange rallied, and the market has been firm and advancing until to-day, when the feeling became weak and rates gave way rapidly, but turned again, closing 1-32d. higher for demand Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits than our quotations of last Thursday evening. Government Paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours. Freights are dull and weak, almost the only demand being of a speculative nature. The Import Market shows no improvement either in its ready or Indent branch.

MONEY.—With a decrease of 2½ lakhs since the previous Saturday, the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay had again shown but little change at the close of last week. At the same time the Statement issued on Monday afternoon disclosed a similar movement to that which was shown to have taken place during the week preceding that which it covered; for again we find a considerable diminution in Private Deposits, while, on the other hand, in both items of Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a material decrease, though not sufficient, in the aggregate, to counterbalance the falling off in Deposits, by some two lakhs, which thus again about represented the net increase in the trade demand. Some renewal of activity in Wheat and Seeds has been followed by a relapse into a state of comparative dulness in business generally; and though the wild speculation in Silver, which is reported to be rife on the other side, has been reflected here in large operations in Exchange of a similar character in the bazaar, there seems no reason why the demand for money for the legitimate purposes of trade should not now diminish rather than increase. With a Cash Balance of 83 lakhs, however, the directors of the Presidency Bank have not seen their way to reduce their rates this afternoon, and the minimum remains at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Collapsing under the influence of intelligence regarding Silver received last Friday morning, rates opened weak at 1s. 5¾d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 5 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A reaction set in during the afternoon, however, and quotations closed at 1s. 5 15-16d. for Bank Bills, and 1s. 6 3-16d. for Credits. Few private Bills were offering, however, and business generally was restricted. The market opened irregular on Saturday, but, with a very steady feeling, eventually became firm, and rates soon came up to 1s. 6½d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 6¾d. for three months' sight Credits. Few Merchants' Bills came out; but since Credits were sold in the early part of the day at 1s. 6 5-16d, and some Bank Telegraphic future transfer was placed at 1 6 1-16d. The feeling was very firm on Monday at a considerable advance in rates, which ran up some 5-32d. per rupee, closing 1s. 6 9-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6½d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Telegraphic and Demand could at one time have been obtained at 1s. 6 9-32d. and 1s. 6 5-16d. respectively; but were not available, at these rates at the close. Very little legitimate business, however, was reported. The market opened very firm again on Tuesday at an advance on Monday's closing quotations, three months' sight Credits having been 1s. 6 9-16d., and Bank Demand 1s. 6 11-32d., although at one time 1s. 6 ¾d. was available for the latter for forward delivery. Only a moderate business transpired; and in the afternoon the market weakened, and closed at a decline of 1-16d. with forward Bank Telegraphic and Demand weak at 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 6 9-32d. Yesterday the feeling was very firm again, and rates advanced to 1s. 6 9 32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Some Private Telegraphic was sold in the morning at 1s. 6 7-32d., and afterwards at 1s. 6 9-32d.; but very little other business transpired, Mercantile Bills especially having been scarce. This morning the market opened firm at 1s. 6 13-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6⅝d. for Credits, and some afterwards 1s. 6 7-16d. was available for the former; but the demand for remittance proving too strong; and no Mercantile Bills coming out the rate gave way rapidly, and business was done at 1s. 6 5-16d; but a rally was made, and 1s. 6¾d. was again established. Credits, which went down to 1s. 6 9-16d. recovered to this morning's quotation, our closing rates being as follows:—

Banks Bills on Demand			1s. 6 3-8d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 11-32d. to 3-8d
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 15-32d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 6 ½d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 19-32d.
Credit	3	"	1s. 6 5-8d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 ¾d.
Documents	3	"	1s. 6 21-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 25-32d.
Francs	3	"	195¼
Do.	6	"	196½

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th June, 1890, Rs.		32,39,416
Silver received during the week	"	14,695
	Rs.	32,54,111
New coin paid during the week	"	13,35,898
	Rs.	19,18,213
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	10,31,023
	Rs.	29,49,236
Last week	"	32,54,161

GOVERNMENT PAPER, affected by the news concerning Silver to hand on last mail day, and the lower quotations for Silver Securities received from the other side, had a sharp drop, and the rate for Fours became, 102 11-16, all round, both for Money and Account. Some recovery, however, following an improvement in Exchange, took place later in the day, and 102 13-16 was quoted at closing. There was no further movement in this market on Saturday, the rate for Four per cents. having remained steady at 102 13-16 both for Money and Account with little doing on any line. There was some upward movement in the market on Monday consequent upon the Calcutta quotation for Fours coming 103⅛; and while cash and the July account were quoted here at 102 15-16, the rate for the coming settlement advanced to 102⅞, at which there were buyers. By the close, however, rates had returned to Saturday evening's quotations, the cash price being again called 102 13-16. Rates did not move much on Tuesday, the previous evening's final quotation of 102 13-16 having been quoted throughout for the coming and July settlements; while the cash price, which advanced at one time to 102⅝ receded again to 102 13-16 before closing. A weaker feeling was apparent in this market yesterday, and rates receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from Tuesday's closing quotations, the final price of Fours for cash having been 102¾. To-day a stronger feeling set in, and the rate for Four per cent. advanced about ⅛ per cent., in all positions, the cash price closing at 102⅞. The price of 4½ per cents. has been put down to 106; but the quotation for this denomination is nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 104¾. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 97½.

SHARES have been dealt in to a very limited extent during the past week; and the principal alterations in our quotations are for Cotton Mill scrip, the feeling for which has continued to favour buyers. We report a decline of Rs. 30 in Presidency and Jewraz Balloo Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Hindustan; of Rs. 20 on Khatao Muccunji and Alliance; of Rs. 16 in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Framji Petit, Imperial Indian Manufacturing, Khandesh, and Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit. Bombay Cotton are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Cotton Press shares, have declined Rs. 5; and Prince of Wales Press, Rs. 3¾. Prince of Wales Fire shares are Rs. 50 down. Southwell Austin are Rs. 25 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* are still operating very sparingly, and are not likely to increase their purchases until we have got further into the rainy season, and see how the crops are likely to turn out. Rates meantime are barely supported, while stocks are increasing, and dealers are willing to sell any quantity at some reduction in rates. *Bleached Goods* generally are unchanged in value, but with little doing in any description; and the same may be said of *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed Cloths*. Zanzibar buyers of *Local Goods* are purchasing steadily for that market at slightly better rates, and prices generally are well supported. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week are put down at some 2,400 packages; those of *Local Goods* at 1,500 bales.

YARNS—*Imported Twist* continues neglected to a great extent, only a small business having transpired during the past week; but prices are quite unchanged. The Sales of Bombay Spinnings reported from China are 3,200 bales only for the fortnight ending on last Tuesday, with prices weakening and stocks increasing. This news has entirely driven China buyers from the market, and not a single transaction has taken place on their account during the whole week. Calcutta buyers, however, are in the market, picking up choice lots at somewhat better rates than present circumstances would appear to warrant. The market closes quiet, with very little doing, at the following official quotations, the week's sales being put down at 1,500 bales:

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	5½ to 5¾ per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	5 3 16 to 5¼ "
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5 3-16 to 5⅜ "
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5 9-16 to 5⅝ "
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5 15-16 to 6⅛ "
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6 to 6¾ "
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¼ to 6¾ "
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7¼ to 8¼ "
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	... ... "

METALS.—A large business has been done in Copper during the past week, and an advance of 8 annas to Re. 1½ has been established, at which the market closes strong. *Yellow Metal* has also participated in the activity, and has been taken to a considerable extent, rates closing 4 to 16 annas above our quotations by last mail in a firm market. For *Iron* there has been but a small enquiry; but prices are unchanged at last week's quotations, and the tone of the market keeps steady.

COAL.—There has been little, if any, demand for this mineral during the past week. Some small retail lots are reported to have been placed with the Mills, at Rs. 17½ for Davison's, and Rs. 19½ for Powell's Duffryn, September-October shipment. The receipts have been heavy, say 36,000 tons, during the month, and the stock on the Bunder has consequently been added to considerably. The market closes weak at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn, Rs. 19½ per ton, ready and forward.
Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½ " do.
Welsh Hartley,..... " 17 " do.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been on a very small scale during the past week, demand for export having virtually ceased, while in the present state of the local Yarn trade there was very little disposition to make fresh purchases on the part of spinners. The tone of the market has been dull throughout, the purchases not having exceeded a few hundred bales daily, while prices gave way a little at the beginning of the week. Amongst the few lots which have changed hands, the principal have been Dharwar, at Rs. 194; Bengals, at Rs. 182-7; Dhulia, at Rs. 173-6; Barsee, at Rs. 204-131; Wadwan, at Rs. 193; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 181-7; and Bombay pressed Westerns, at Rs. 188 per candy. Some forward contracts by European buyers are also reported in Bengals of the next crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 168 for "Good" and Rs. 188½-9 for "Fine" descriptions. The market closed quiet this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The stock of Cotton remaining on hand at the close of the season is considerably greater this year than it was last year or in 1888, the excess shown this year being 161,000 bales in the former comparison, and 123,000 bales in the latter, the principal increase having been in Oomra descriptions.

We subjoin the native estimate of the stocks of Cotton in godown, which we consider fairly reliable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting:—

	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, &c. ...	50,000	17,700	30,500
Veeravul, Cutch &c.	10,000	11,000	7,000
Omras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c. ...	1,65,000	67,200	83,000
Comptas Western	12,000	15,000	17,000
Bengal	27,000	8,500	16,000
Broach	3,500	600	4,000
Dharwar	8,500	6,000	5,000
Persian and Sundries.....	12,000	1,000	2,500

The arrivals of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 20,000 bales against 35,000 bales received in the previous seven days, and 26,300 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year. The increase in arrivals this season has diminished to 348,300 bales, compared with last season's receipts to the same date.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	379,000	284,500
Berar	420,000	404,500
Khandeish	289,500	291,500
Barsi and Nugger.....	148,000	145,500
Hingunghat	27,600	25,300
Broach	240,000	142,000
Dhollera	421,500	279,500
Sind and Persian	67,000	42,500
Compta and Dharwar.	77,000	97,500
Westerns and Madras.	7,000	15,500
	2,076,600	1,728,300

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	=	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	187	=	4 7-16d.
Do Fully Good	178	=	4 7-32d
Do Good	169	=	4 1-32d
Belatee, Fine	190	=	4½d
Do. Fully Good	180	=	4 9-32d
Do. Good	175	=	4 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	203	=	4 25-32d
Do. Good do	195	=	4¼d
Do. Fully Good Fair do	187	=	4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	185	=	4 13-32d
Do. Good	177	=	4 7-32d
Do. Fully Good Fair	173	=	4¼d
Dhollera, Fine	210	=	4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	193	=	4 9-16d
Do Good	183	=	4 11-32d
Do Fully Good Fair	171	=	4 ¼d
S-G, Dharwar Good	194	=	4 19-32d.
Westerns Good	202	=	4 25-32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	19,083	27,268	13,315
From 1st Jan. to 25th June.....	1,815,206	1,578,605	1,221,017
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	27,995	15,074	14,151
From 1st Jan. to 25th June.....	1,296,403	1,116,485	745,968
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week.....	100	947	1,375
From 1st Jan. to 25th June	47,065	21,873	22,091

WHEAT.—A large business was done in this market on last mail day, and dealers put up prices ½ an anna per cent. all round. Demand continued on the following day, and considerable transactions were again reported in a firm market, but without any further advance in rates. With the new week, however, enquiry subsided to a great extent, and only a moderate business has since been done daily, while the feeling has been quiet, and rates unchanged.

SEEDS.—There was also more doing in this market at the close of last week, and on Saturday the price of Linseed was put up 1 anna per cent. say to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs.6-13-0, other rates remaining as before. Thereafter, however, there was less enquiry again, and the volume of business passing became small in a quiet market and at previous quotations.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	63,601	78,782	142,104
Do. from 1st Jan to 25th June.	3,987,452	4,303,979	7,159,915
Linseed for the Week	20,215	41,598	52,194
Do. from 1st Jan to 25th June.	1,904,290	1,474,459	1,930,352
Rapeseed for the Week	10,644	40,414	104,632
Do. from 1st Jan to 25th June.	871,370	1,095,093	1,198,551
Gingelly Seed for the Week	910	1,054	946
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th June.	675,426	644,494	599,961

The clearances of Wheat and Seed to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.	161,461	159,372	296,539
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th June.	2,846,983	3,524,036	5,548,478
Linseed for the Week.	35,413	210,648	42,187
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th June.	1,494,492	1,386,669	1,599,595
Rapeseed for the Week.	20,796	62,661	106,832
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June.	602,067	982,699	889,972
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	7,793	9,218	2,109
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th June.	784,101	683,065	661,934

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The English Protectorate of Zanzibar.—The Census of 1891.—Rainfall in Bombay.
5 TELEGRAMS.—Railway Receipts as Negotiable Instruments.
6 Slavery in East Africa.—MILITARY NEWS.—Military Notes.
7 Military Police for East Africa.—Alleged Extensive Frauds.
8 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—Bombay Graving Dock.—Bombay Veterinary College.
9 The Fall of a House in Shaik Ali Oomar Street.
10 Municipal Building Bye-Laws.—Fall of Another House.
11 The Libel on a Political Officer.—The Stranding of the s s Suez.
12 Charge of Assault Against a Custom-House Officer.—The Recent Collision on the G. I. P. Line.
13 Municipal Standing Committee.—Legislation and Commercial Opinion.—High Court.
14 The Government Loans of 1878 and 1879.—Robbery at Messrs. Kemp and Company's Warehouse.
15 The Strange Story of a Deputation.—Breach of the Explosives Act.—Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1890.
16 Strange Story of Kidnapping.—The Struggle of Life.—The Annular Eclipse.
17 LEADING ARTICLES.—Habitual Offenders in India.—Jerry Building in Bombay.
18 LEADING ARTICLE—The Deterioration of Indian Cotton
19 LEADING ARTICLE.—The Hastings Papers.
20 LEADING ARTICLES.—Modified Local Option in India.—The Channel Tunnel.
21 LEADING ARTICLE—Improvement in Crete.—CORRESPONDENCE.—The India Service Grievances.—Jerry Builders and their Work.—Mr. Jinsiwala's Speech.
22 Reform Work in Rajputana.—BENGAL.—An Important Banking Case at Calcutta.—Negotiable Railway Receipts.
23 Hoaxing a Newspaper.—A Missionary Adventure.—The Calcutta Bank Frauds.—MADRAS.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab.—Improvements at Quetta.
24 The Alleged Outrage on British Officers.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES.—Bombay Government Orders.—Government of India Orders.
25 Bombay Army Orders.—Military Orders.—The Cotton Frauds Act.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

KIERNANDER—BEVAN—June 18, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F C Gittens, M A, C R C Kiernander, Esq., Deputy Comptroller General Financial Department, to Theresa, third daughter of the late W G Bevan, Esq., Executive Engineer, D P W, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Bevan, Esq., J P, of Glen Bevan, Co., Limerick, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

THE Government of India, as we stated yesterday, have discovered in the strong opposition which they find to the proposed legalisation of railway receipts as negotiable instruments a reason for reprinting a mass of correspondence and official statements, in order that there may be a further expression of opinion upon the subject. For having thus fully taken the public into their confidence upon this matter Government deserve credit. But it would have been better if, with such a large body of evidence before them, they had come to a conclusion of their own, and had legislated or refrained from legislation, whichever course they might have thought the evidence called upon them to take. The first thing that will strike any one who reads the correspondence is that the Government have unduly estimated the weight of opposition to the proposal. That the witnesses who have been appealed to are unanimously in favour of the proposal is not pretended. But it will scarcely be denied by any one who carefully notes the testimony that has been given that the preponderance of opinion is markedly in favour of acting upon the suggestion made nearly four years ago by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Three of the Indian Chambers of Commerce have supported the idea, and the papers before us give no indication whatever of opposition on the part of the mercantile community, organised or unorganised, in any part of India. An extremely able and exhaustive statement of the legal aspects of the case which the solicitors to the Bombay Chamber drew up was submitted with the Bombay memorial to two responsible law advisers of the Government of India. One of them, the officiating Solicitor to the Government, expressed his full concurrence in Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen's statement of the case, and recorded his opinion that the considerations urged by the Bombay Chamber and their solicitor were very strong, and that no reasons occurred to him against the proposed legislation. The Advocate General advised the Government of India that the Chamber had made out a strong case for legislative action, and though he recognised that the legal responsibility of Government as railway owners might be increased if the status asked for were given to railway receipts, he added, "if my advice is sought on this subject, I would be disposed to view favourably the change in the law recommended by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce." So far the weight of opinion is unquestionably on the side of legislation. The justification which Government urge for inaction is an imputed hostility on the part of the railway administrations, arising exclusively out of the fear lest the conversion of railway receipts into legal instruments of title should unduly increase their responsibility.

If a careful precis of the opinions actually expressed had been included in the documents just distributed, it would, we venture to think, have been found that the objection even on the part of the railway officials consulted is much less widespread and much less decided than it has been represented to be. It is true that at a Railway Conference at Simla in 1888, only ten votes (those of Mr. Conder of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Wright of the Indian Midland) were cast in favour of legislation, as against 47 in opposition to it. But the significance of this vote is subject to some considerable qualifications. Some of the delegates voted in diametrical opposition to the written opinions of the responsible authorities of the railway that they represented. For example, the delegate of the East Indian Railway, who carried six votes, was against legislation. The Agent of the same line, however, had only a few months before advised his board that if, from the circumstance of railway goods receipts not possessing the legal status of bills of lading, the inconveniences to trade should be found to be considerable, he was of opinion that railway administrations should be prepared to accept the increased risk and responsibility which a change in the law would entail. Colonel Conway Gordon, as representing the State Railways, voted with the majority. And yet several managers of State lines have minuted more or less in favour of legislation on the lines laid down in the Bombay Chamber's letter. Thus the Manager of the Bilaspur-Katni State Railway testifies to the truth of the Bombay representations on this subject, and says that he anticipates that no difficulties will accrue to railway administrations by effecting the change asked for. The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway addressed himself exclusively to the question whether an increased responsibility would devolve upon the railways if railway receipts are put upon a par with bills of lading. He seems to have answered that question in the negative; and, dealing with one difficulty of which a great deal has been made in the discussion, he remarked that the right of stoppage in transit is very rarely exercised, and that there appears no valid reason why railway receipts should differ from bills of lading in this respect. The officials of the various sections of the North-Western Railway are somewhat in conflict upon the question submitted to them. A fear of increased responsibility pervades, and indeed monopolises, the opinions hostile to the proposed legislation. In some cases, however, it is found to exist side by side with a frank recognition of the great advantage to trade that would result in giving a negotiable character to these documents. Three of the five officials of the North-Western Railway who were consulted, endorsed the latter view, and it can scarcely be said, therefore, that the delegate from the railway who voted with the majority of the Simla Conference accurately represented the opinions of his administration. A further examination of the division list would show, as we hinted yesterday, that the voting of the Simla Railway Conference upon this question must be taken subject to reservation. Neither of the great railways of Western India can be regarded as specifically hostile to the legislation asked for. The Board of the G. I. P. Railway stipulate upon a saving clause against an undue augmentation of responsibility as the condition upon which they are willing to support the proposal. The Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway is equally candid and equally fair. He shrinks, as some of his colleagues have done, from any accession of new responsibility; but if this is guarded against, he will have nothing to say against legislation on the lines contemplated. When the matter goes home for consideration by the London boards, the opposition comes to little more than this,—that the directors do not wish to have their responsibility increased, but that they cannot express a definite opinion upon the subject until they have seen what the proposals of the Government are. "The ship you cannot see, for it is not in sight." Sir Andrew Scoble seems indisposed to draw up a bill until everybody concerned has expressed an opinion upon the subject, and many of those concerned decline to express an opinion until Sir Andrew Scoble has drawn up a bill.

It is not in this way that India is likely to be visited with the plague of over-legislation. The course which Government have followed in this matter, however, is not unattended with advantages. It at least enables those who have asked for legislation to know what the objection is to their wishes being complied with. It is not likely that the case against legislation will ever be stated more fully than it now is; and if the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are able to dispose of the objections which have been raised at their instance, the argumentative reasons at all events in favour of leaving things as they are will have disappeared. They have thus far succeeded in establishing—what was doubtful before their intervention—that the railway receipt is at present wanting in the essential attributes of an instrument carrying a title; that while that is so trade which is financed upon these documents is carried on at great risk; and that the curtailment of the trade so conducted which has followed legal decisions affirming the invalidity of railway receipts is exceedingly inconvenient. As they put it "the issue lies between a restricted trade and one based on inherently unsound conditions." Whether the augmentation of responsibility that would devolve upon the railway companies in consequence of the legislation asked for would be substantial or otherwise is a question that may fairly be debated. But Government will show a strange lack of courage if they accept a plea against the augmentation of railway responsibility as a conclusive answer to a request for legislation that is urgently needed to put a considerable body of the trade of this country upon a sound footing. There seems to be—we hope it is only apparent—a disposition at Simla to regard the objections raised by only a section, let it be remembered, of the railway interest as an end of controversy in this matter. It would undoubtedly save the Government much trouble if in all matters upon which opinion is in conflict, one of the parties could be allowed the prescriptive right of having the last word. Government, however, have to decide upon the evidence before them, and we hope that in the first place they will not over-estimate the hostility with which the proposal has been met, and that in the second place they will recognise that as railways are meant for the service of trade, instead of trade being meant for the service of railways, they will give no undue predominance to those considerations based upon fears of increased responsibility by which some of the railway administrations has sought to oppose commercial opinion in this matter.

THE cession of Heligoland to Germany came as a surprise last week; but the idea was by no means an original one. In the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*—the last number, it is said, that we are to have of that excellent publication—an anonymous writer suggested that Heligoland should be offered to Germany in exchange for her protectorate in Eastern Africa. If Lord Salisbury got the idea from this writer, Mr. Frederick Greenwood will have to recall what he has said lately about the decline of the direct influence of journalism in politics, for the case will be as striking as that which occurred when he himself, while editing the *Pall Mall Gazette* fifteen years ago, brought to Lord Beaconsfield's notice the fact that the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal were for sale, and persuaded him to buy them. Oddly enough, while the exchange of Heligoland against Germany's right of co-protectorate in East Africa was being negotiated at Berlin, a lively little discussion upon the question whether Heligoland was worth keeping took place in the House of Commons during the Committee of Supply on the Colonial Estimates. Sir George Campbell moved to reduce the vote by £1,275 for the salary and establishment of the Governor of Heligoland, contending that we had no interest in retaining the island, which could only be regarded as a summer bathing-place for a few Germans, and was in winter so desolate a place that it furnished an unusual proportion of suicides. Mr. Labouchere, with his characteristically keen scent for a job, described Heligoland as a mere sand-bank, which England only retained because there was a nice sinecure office connected with it—a description and an interence which could scarcely appreciate the value of Heligoland in the negotiation for its transfer. Other members urged that Germany should have the island, for a consideration, of course; but the only member who was able to anticipate events by suggesting that England should take her compensation in Africa was Colonel Nolan, who, however, took the somewhat original view that Heligoland is a place of strategical importance. But the most curious thing was the attitude taken up by Government in the discussion. Baron de Worms, as Under Secretary for the Colonies, had to show cause against a cession which the Government were at that time doing their best to bring about. This he did by alleging that Heligoland annually imports £30,000 worth of goods, almost entirely from the United Kingdom—a statement which has since been seriously questioned. Then, there was the argument from general considerations that if proximity to Germany would justify the surrender of Heligoland to Germany, the proximity of Gibraltar to Spain would justify the surrender of the Rock to that country. And, lastly, had not a Liberal Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared in 1885 that "if the Government surrendered Heligoland they would be denounced as cowards?" From all which it seems evident that the Government kept their secret marvellously well, and that not even the Under-Secretary for the Colonies knew at the time that his chief was bartering away the possession against whose surrender he urged such cogent reasons. There can scarcely be another case on record in which Parliament unsuspectingly discussed a project for which negotiations were at the time on foot—a project, moreover, which Government found it convenient to oppose in Parliament, while they were doing their best to forward it in Berlin.

A CASE that has recently been under inquiry by a Coroner's jury at Calcutta has resulted in the husband of the deceased girl being found guilty of causing her death by "a rash and negligent act." The case is one which, for obvious reasons, can here be dealt with only in an allusive way. But it would not be right to allow it to pass by without calling attention to it as a painful and striking illustration of the need that there is for careful consideration by Government of the state of the law which is deemed to protect children, married as well as unmarried, from cruelty. Mr. Scoble's attention, we believe, was called to the subject early last year, in connection with a suggestion for raising to twelve the age up to which the Penal Code protects child-wives. As the law stands at present, the age at which protection as against the husband ceases is ten—an age short by eighteen months of that at which this child-wife in Calcutta succumbed to treatment which, so far as sections 376 of the Penal Code is concerned, seems not to have been illegal. There is no need here to repeat the arguments which have been employed to persuade Government of the necessity of taking the proposal into consideration. It will be sufficient to say that they were supported by a strong body of influential Hindu opinion, that the native medical men whose testimony was cited spoke to the serious necessity that there is, from the gynecological point of view, for making the protection of the law more efficient, and that this lamentable case at Calcutta illustrates and emphasises the evil in a way which cannot be disregarded.

THE appointment of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. S., to act as Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor during the absence of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. S., was gazetted yesterday.

MR. S. L. BACHELOR, C.S., is to return to Ahmedabad to do duty as Assistant Collector on Mr. Maconochie's relief at Rajpipla by Mr. Shewan.

MR. H. O. QUIN, C. S., is to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Mr. Younghusband.

MR W. J. HOLLAND has been allowed an extension of leave for three weeks.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 24, was 348, giving a death-rate of 17·76 per annum per thousand as against 21·5, the corresponding period of last year, and 26·63 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 96 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 39, phthisis; 24, diseases of the nervous system; 52, affections of the respiratory organs; 620, diarrhœa; 6

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

AMERICAN SILVER LEGISLATION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

The House of Representatives has rejected a motion to substitute the Senate's free-coinage amendment to the Silver Bill for the House of Representative's first section, and has also defeated the whole of the Senate's other amendments.

THE BANK RATE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Bank rate to-day is posted at four per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LICENSING CLAUSES TO BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which it was decided to withdraw all the Licensing Clauses of the Local Taxation Bill. The Select Committee to facilitate the passage of the bills, by carrying over the debates on them to the following session, includes Messrs. Goschen, Balfour, Gladstone, Harcourt, and Morley, Lord Hartington, Messrs Chamberlain, Dillon, Sexton, and Labouchere. Mr. Smith has issued an appeal to the Conservatives, urging their constant attendance at the House, in order to prevent being surprised by divisions being called in their absence.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25.

The House of Representatives has rejected all amendments introduced into the Silver Bill by the Senate, and has returned the bill to the Senate, with a request that it may now be placed before a conference committee of both Houses.

The Senate's free-coinage amendment was rejected by the House of Representatives by a majority of 17 votes. Twenty-two Republicans voted with the minority, and 19 Democrats with the majority.

THE DE PONTHIEU CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lieutenant De Ponthieu stated before the Coroner yesterday that he was not aware of any illegal operation having been performed on Mrs. Hall. The Coroner declared there was no evidence to incriminate Lieutenant De Ponthieu, but found a verdict of murder against Dr. Læmar.

MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

Captain J. C. Tyler, R.E., has been attached temporarily to the Gilgit Agency for the purpose of making a professional inspection of defensive positions on that part of the frontier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand has left Gilgit for Simla, halting at Shrinagar for a few days.

LADY LANSDOWNE RETURNS HOME.

Captain Pakenham, A.-D.-C., who has been invalided, accompanies Lady Lansdowne to England.

THE PETROLEUM WORKS AT HURNAI.

The petroleum works in the Hurnai District are almost at a standstill, owing to the wells being swamped with the heavy rains of last year.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

The long-expected match between the Poona and Kirkee Gymkhana came off yesterday in Queen's weather. The wicket played splendidly throughout the day. Kirkee, captained by Mr. Muspratt Williams, won the toss, and were elected to bat. The chief feature in the Kirkee innings was the stand made by Lord Harris and Mr. Muspratt Williams, who raised the score from 24 to 97. Lord Harris got his 37 without a single mistake. The Poona innings was disappointing; the redeeming feature being Mr. Young's innings, 45. They were all out for 88 as against 113 of Kirkee. The second innings was chiefly distinguished by the splendid score of Lord Harris—106 not out. It was a pleasure to see his faultless play. Nothing like it has yet been seen on the Poona ground. The score of Kirkee at call time was 166 for six wickets.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. MARCKS & Co.

Burby, Messrs. Marcks and Company's manager, was to-day discharged by the Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Marcks having declined to lead evidence, Mr. Scott retired.

DEATH OF MR. MEAKINS OF THE REVENUE SURVEY.

The Revenue Survey manager, Mr. Meakins, was found drowned last night in a vat of beer at the brewery at Dapoorie. This event has cast a gloom over the station. The funeral this evening was well attended. Great sympathy is felt for his family.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

The Hon. H. E. Stokes, Senior Member of Council, Madras, leaves Ootacamond next Sunday for Europe on six months' leave; his health having again broken down. The Hon. Mr. Grose will probably be appointed provisional Member of Council.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HOWARD.

Lieutenant Howard, who was mauled by a tiger, died suddenly yesterday morning.

THE BALACLAVA FUND.

The *Madras Mail* has sent £220 to the Balaclava Fund, being the amount collected by it.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 20th June, left here for Aden at noon on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16 l.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼ ex coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	81
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	47¾d. per oz.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

FIRE IN A MILL AT TARDEO.

About 9 o'clock last night, the ramoosee on watch at the Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Mills discovered smoke issuing from the windows on the first floor of the mill, which formed part of the mixing room of the mill. He at once raised an alarm and communicated the matter to Mr. Whittaker, the manager, and Mr. Chaves, the engineer of the mill, who both live on the mill premises. These gentlemen at once adopted prompt measures in collecting every possible assistance that could be got to suppress the flames, which was evidently seen to have taken hold of a portion of the mixing room, and got their own fire appliances, with the aid of two of their donkey-engines, to work, and prevented the flames from spreading to the other portions of the mill building. In the meantime the fire-engine of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills, situated on the opposite side of the Tardeo Road, put in an appearance, and also rendered valuable assistance in checking the flames. The steam fire-engine of the Municipal Fire Brigade station at Gowalia Tank Road, together with Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Greyhurst of that division, soon appeared, followed by the steam fire-engines from the several Municipal fire-brigade stations—Byculla, Pydownie and the Fort; but these latter three engines were not brought into requisition, as it was found that the appliances already set in motion were sufficient to cope with the fire. The fire was completely extinguished within an hour after its discovery. The roof of the mixing room, where the fire was first discovered, was fire-proof, and this evidently prevented the flames from spreading. An unfortunate accident happened to one of the persons engaged in extinguishing the flames. The mucoadum belonging to the Manockjee Petit Mill, who accompanied his fire-engine to the burning mill, on getting up a ladder to direct the hose through a window on the first floor of the mill, missed his footing and over-balancing himself, fell to the ground from a height of about 20 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed at once to the J. J. Hospital on a police stretcher. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage done is estimated at about Rs. 6,000. The whole of the mill property is covered by insurance.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Blakesley
Mr John Rothwell
Mrs Leach, child and infant
Mrs Clemen s
Capt Brice Blair
Mrs G H Warwick
Mr M Hill
Mr Chas Gilbert
Surgeon M L Hearn
Lieut and Mrs Vincent
Mr S C G Wood
Lieut J M Stewart

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir A Wilson
Mr R Coppin
Mr A Addie
Rev A Bridge
Captain Harvey

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr R N Hodges
Mr Eton Forrest
Mr J Brown
Capt L G Oliver
Mr H L Moseley
Mr and Mrs F F Christine and family
Mr and Mrs Johnston
Mr W G Selwyn
Surgeon-Major G Deane Bourke
Capt F Bennett
Capt A King
Mr T Fernandez
Capt B Creagh

FOR SUEZ—Mr J L Clancy.

FOR ADEN.

Mr D F Lewis
Sub Overseer J Samuel.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Rosetta, Capt. G. W. Brady, 4th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G D Maclagan, Mr G B Partridge, Inspector-General L Lethbridge, Mr H Meiklejohn, Mr H Beale, Mr E G Barton, Mr J W Hartley, Mr W M H Dobbie, Mr and Mrs W Rattigan, Mr T Higgins, Mr A W Cruickshank, Master J Jewett, Mr H A Fraser, Mr E Berrell, Mr C P Fisher, Mr C F Egerton, Mr T R Redfern, Revd W S Kelly, Mr Ernest A. West, Mr C J Sibold, Col Simpson, Mr La Touche, Mr G Marsh, Mr Maynard, Major Douglas Pryce, Mr Austed, Mr and Mrs McNair, Mr R Cooper and friend, Mr A W Paul, Mr S W Edgerley, Mr T F Davis, Mr and Mrs Boggs, Mr D G Hatche, Mr L P Johnson, Dr Dimock, Mr J M Drennan, Capt Swanston, Mr W F Eric Hay, Mr A T Pinhey, Mr A Hill, Lt-Col Hamilton, Mr M G A Worsop, Revd and Mrs C W Simmonds.

FOR LONDON.—Major J M Evet's, Mr Cogan, Mr M C Michell, Mr A H Searle, Mr R G Devenish.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt W J Webber, 11th July, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Bwin Murdoch, Major Sadlier, Mr and Mrs A Muirhead and 2 infants, and Mr C Mulrhead, Mr H Nelson.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Deane and family.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H J Maynard, Miss Boyd.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, 18th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A Elliot, Lieut. C D Hodgson, Revd G W Barry, Col C H Bowden, Mr J M Wrench, Mr W B Wright, Mr W F Wells, and Mr J G Allson, Mr Moola Feroz, Mr Sharp, Mr J F Baines, Major A E Duttey, Col W S J Sanderland, Capt Orr, Brigade-Surgeon R Gray, Lieut L Inney, Capt A Pakenham, Mr C A Betts, Mr and Mrs McNair.

FOR LONDON—Revd and Mr Newport and Mr C G Webston, Two Masters Lechlin, Mr and Mrs Little and family, Mr and Mrs Turner and child, Mrs Runcorn Mr and Mrs Tyrell, Mr and Mrs F S Taylor.

THE SALSETTE CATHOLICS.

A GENERAL meeting of the Roman Catholic residents of the Andheri District and adjoining villages, was held in the school-house, Andheri, on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the advisability (1) of joining the Bombay Catholic Union; (2) of repudiating the "*Portuguez Britanico*" newspaper as the organ of the Native Catholic or East Indian community (numbering 60,000) of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein; and (3) of acknowledging the *Bombay East Indian*" newspappr as the legitimate and sole organ of the said community. The school-house was crowded and the meeting was composed of influential and representative gentlemen of the villages of Parla, Andheri, Amboli, Qanuy, Versova, Gondoli, Bramanpuri, Condoti, Marole, Koli Kallnaa, Coorla and Manori.

Mr. N. F. de Almeida of Coorla was called to the chair, and Mr. E. G. Coelho was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were passed:—Proposed by Mr. D. E. Pereira and seconded and supported by Messrs. H. A. Pereira and J. J. de Abreo, (1) "that the necessity for forming Catholic associations, such as the Bombay Catholic Union, has been acknowledged in Europe and elsewhere, as they are the means of conferring innumerable benefits on Catholics; and as one of the objects of the Bombay Catholic Union is to protect and promote the interests of British Catholic subjects in India, this meeting records its full appreciation of the objects of the Union and considers it eminently desirable that the members of the East Indian community should give it their full support, especially by joining it." Proposed by Mr. B. de Mello and seconded and supported by Messrs. N. F. de Mello, A. F. X. de Mello, and S. J. de Abreo, (2) "that the *Bombay East Indian* newspaper, being the acknowledged, legitimate and sole organ of the native Catholic or East Indian community (numbering 60,000 souls) of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, this meeting records its repudiation of the pretensions put forward by a paper recently started under the title of "*Portuguez Britanico*" as the organ of the community."

Thirty-seven representative gentlemen expressed on the spot their desire of joining the Bombay Catholic Union as members and associates. The proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm and order. They were conducted in the English language, and, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, were explained in Marathi. The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman and the promoters of the movement.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL SIR W. SETON, C.S., has been permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT R. WILLIAMS, having completed eleven years' service, four being in the Staff Corps, is promoted to captain.

HEREAFTER the 7th Cavalry will be known as the 7th Lancers Belooch Horse.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

FIRST XI. *VS.* SECOND XXII.

AGAINST a field of twenty-two men the First XI. of the Gymkhana made an excellent show on resuming the opening game yesterday afternoon. Owing to the heavy rain which fell over-night, the ground was not in any better condition for batting than it was the day previous, and therefore matters were much in favour of the bowlers. Of the seven who tried, however, with the exception of Mr. Anderson, none met with any success. Mr. Anderson seemed at first as if he were going to break down, but after he had had a rest, and being put on at the opposite end from which he had been bowling at first, he puzzled the batsmen somewhat, and managed to secure four wickets at a cost of 39 runs. The batting of the Eleven was, on the whole, good. Mr. Gould, who at present heads the list with 39, played an excellent innings, hitting low on the ground, and never giving a chance to the fielders. Mr. Steel's innings was remarkable for beautiful and clean cutting, although he ultimately gave a very easy chance to Mr. Carter, which was not refused. Although the Eleven may take credit to themselves for making so heavy a score against such a crowd of fielders, all the twenty-two having put in an appearance yesterday, it must be admitted the fielding was very slack, and not a few easy catches were missed, while more than once a troublesome batsman might have been got rid of had a little more smartness been displayed.

The Eleven resumed their innings about a quarter to five, Messrs. A. P. Gould and T. R. Phillips, the not-outs of the previous evening, facing the bowling of Messrs. Ryan and Mull. Play was a little slow at first. Mr. Gould got a couple off the first over, and then Mr. Mull bowled a maiden over. Of Mr. Ryan's next Mr Gould made a pretty drive along the ground for 3. He still continued to hit, and then Mr. Phillips made his first hit of the afternoon, securing a 2, which brought the total up to 30. Immediately after this, the latter batsman was nearly run out. They attempted a very risky run, and a wicket ought to have gone down, but Phillips had a bit of slack fielding to thank for saving him. It being deemed advisable to try a change of bowling now, Mr. Anderson was put on in place of Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Brooks relieved Mr. Mull. Still, however, the batsmen played merrily, hitting the balls low, and a series of singles brought the score up to 40. Mr. Brook's slow bowling was very tempting, but Messrs. Gould and Phillips declined to be caught, and successfully kept them down, although the bowler was once in his third over offered a difficult catch from Mr. Phillips, who played a ball firmly back to him. The bowling, however, did not prove difficult to play, and 50 was soon signalled. A few more runs having been scored Mr. Penny went on to bowl. This change had the desired effect, for his second ball took Mr. Phillips' wicket (1 for 53), and he retired with a well-played 22 to his credit. Mr. E. E. Steel then joined Mr. Gould, who it may be said had scored 30 out of the 53. Mr. Steel soon opened with a hit for a single, and another out for 2, off Mr. Penny's bowling, and Mr. Gould, making a beautiful drive for 3, raised the score to 60. After getting his 3, Mr. Steel was in a long time ere he got another run, Mr. Gould getting the most of the bowling. At last Mr. Steel got a tempting ball from Mr. Anderson. He hit it high to square leg, and ought to have been caught, but was missed. Shortly after this Mr. Anderson managed to beat Mr. Gould, who retired with a faultlessly played 39 (2 for 68). Mr. W. E. Young was the next to go in, and opened his account at once with a single off Mr. Anderson's bowling. Mr. Steel now began to open out, cutting the balls cleanly and prettily, but Mr. Carter, who was captaining the twenty-two, placed a lot of fielders round "point," which kept Mr. Steel from getting as many runs as with a smaller "field" he would have made. It was, however, interesting to watch how cleverly he occasionally evaded the fielders, by cutting the balls sharply between them. One in particular for 3 was a truly magnificent cut. Mr. Falkiner now relieved Mr. Penny of the ball, but his first over proved a rather expensive one, and 80 was soon telegraphed. Runs still came fast, causing another change in bowling, Mr. Doherty being tried again, without, however, any effect. Ten more runs were added in a very brief space of time, and then Mr. Steel took a beautiful boundary leg hit, which he followed up with another for 3. This, with a few single hits, made the 100. The bowling now appeared fairly broken down. Mr. Steel made another pretty boundary cut, which he followed up with another neat cut for 2. But they were batting just a little too fast, and even although the fielding was slack, risked too much. Mr. Young managed to get a good drive for 4; but immediately after that Mr. Steel, who had already run up a total of 34, drove one high to long field off, which was caught by Mr. Carter (3 for 110). Mr. Douglas next joined Mr. Young; but the partnership was of short duration, Mr. Young being caught by Mr. M. McCausland off a ball delivered by Mr. Mull (4 for 113). The next wicket added nothing, Mr. Douglas being bowled by Mr. Anderson, whose bowling, which was pitched too short at first, had now improved wonderfully (5 for 113). Captain Steele and Mr. Beatty were now together, and the former opened in a fashion which looked as if he meant to put on a score. The score had reached 120, when Mr. Beatty gave a splendid chance by driving a ball high into the hands of the fielder at long field off, but it was badly missed. It mattered little, however, as immediately after, he gave another easy catch to Mr. McCausland, who was keeping wickets. That opportunity was taken, and six wickets went down for 121. Mr. F. Clark was the next to go in, but the light was growing defective, and runs came somewhat slowly for a time, until Captain Steele at last got a nice boundary drive, which Mr. Clarke followed up with a 4. When 130 was reached, matters grew a little lively again, both batsmen hitting freely, and playing till the call of time. The following are the full scores for the two days:—

SECOND XXII.

Mr G Falkiner b Steel	8
Mr J R Carter c and b Steel	4
Mr H Jacob b Steel	5
Mr G B Doherty c Gould b H Clark	7
Major C A Ryan b H Clark	0
Mr Ryan b H Clark	0
Mr J B Lee b Steel	3
Mr G H Brooks st Gould b Steel	5
Mr G Wilson b H Clark	3
Mr H G Read not out	22
Mr G McCausland b Steel	4
Mr H Bagnell b Steel	5
Mr Creagh b F Clark	1
Mr R Penny b F Clark	0
Mr Murdoch b Steel	1
Extras	1
Total for 14 wickets	69

Five still to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr E Steel	83	1	51	8
Mr Pogson	20	2	3	0
Mr H J Clark	40	4	10	4
Mr F J Clark	20	3	4	2

FIRST XI.

Mr A P Gould b Anderson	39
Mr T R Phillips b Penny	22
Mr E E Steel c Carter b Anderson	34
Mr W E Young c McCausland b Mull	13
Mr Douglas b Anderson	0
Capt Steele, not out	14
Mr Beatty c McCausland b Anderson	3
Mr F Clark, not out	15
Mr H Pogson, Mr E F Nicholson, Mr H Clark, } To bat	
Extras	6
Total for 6 wickets	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Ryan	60	2	20	0
Mr Falkiner	35	0	29	0
Mr Doherty	25	1	12	0
Mr Mull	30	3	19	1
Mr Anderson	90	4	39	4
Mr Brooks	16	1	6	0
Mr Penny	35	2	15	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	28	6	29	34	34	26	22	6
June 25, Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	46
" 26, Thursday	0	0	0	15	0	4	...	
Total	28	6	29	49	34	30	22	52
Total of corresponding date last year	17	4	20	2	19	49	15	26
Do. in 1888	8	56	9	20	9	44	9	11

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third criminal sessions of the High Court commences this morning under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. There are in all eight cases, implicating fourteen prisoners, nine of whom are Hindus, three Europeans, and two Mahomedans. There is one case of murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of causing death by negligence; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of housebreaking and theft; and three cases of defamation arising out of publications in the *Bhownuggur Exposure Gazette*. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper; two by Mr. Ryan; and one by Major Newnham-Smith of Poona. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Brahmachari Madhavanund Sadanand, committed by Mr. Cooper, for defamation in the *Bhownuggur Exposure Gazette* case.
2. Babajee Ganpat Pinglay, committed by Mr. Cooper, for defamation in the same matter.
3. Brahmachari Madhavanund Sadanand, committed by Mr. Cooper, for defaming Mr. Proctor Sims.
4. Narayen Kedari, committed by Mr. Cooper, for causing death by negligence.
5. William Banner, S. Foley, and A. Edwards, committed by Major E. D. Newnham-Smith, cantonment magistrate of Poona, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder; for voluntarily causing hurt; and for abetment of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
6. Toolseydas Jewraj, committed by Mr. Cooper, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
7. Cassum Fuckrooddin, alias Pangia, Mahomed Hoosein Alli Saheb, and Pandoo Mankujee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for murder and abatement of murder.
8. Rowjee, alias Tookaram Atmaram, Bhowan Munjee Callianjee, alias Keshoojee Maljee, and Manockchund Maljee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for housebreaking and theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen property.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 24th June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:

Karachi.—Strong monsoon winds. Rain at Kotri 1 inch 56 cents; average of three other stations 29·6 cents. River at Kotri on 21st, 12 feet 3 inches against 15 feet same date last year. Preparations for kharif still going on in Jati, Shahbandar and Keti. Cattle in Karachi and Kohistan in poor condition for want of grass. Elsewhere condition of agricultural stock fair.

Snikarpur.—River low, being 10 7-12th feet against 13 feet same date last year. Kharif preparations generally backward. Cotton crops flourishing. Locusts in three talukas, doing no damage. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Rain in three talukas; average 1 inch 13 cents. Rabi harvesting finished. Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock in poor condition in two talukas. Locusts in three talukas, causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts appeared in two talukas going northward; no damage done by them. Supply of water in the Begari Canal continues deficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 23rd instant.)—Rain throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 6 cents at Viramgam, minimum 3 cents at Dhandhuka. Land being ploughed for kharif cultivation. Bajri sowing is in progress in Sanand and Modasa. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Average rainfall during week, 2 inches 40 cents. Sowings vigorously progressing.

Kaira.—Light rain during week in all talukas. Sowing operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains normal.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 89 cents at Ankleshwar, minimum 4 inches 40 cents at Vagra. Ploughing operations finished. Sowing commenced in all talukas, except Ankleshwar, where cultivators are waiting for a break. Weather cloudy. Prices of food-grains normal. Cattle healthy.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas; maximum at Bardoli 32 inches 12 cents, minimum at Olpad 13 inches 46 cents; total maximum at Cardoli 33 inches 15 cents, minimum at Olpad 17 inches 38 cents. Sowing of rice and bajri in progress throughout the district. Cotton and rice already sown have been washed away in some places in Olpad, Chorasi and Bardoli by the heavy rain. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—(For the week ending 22nd instant.)—Rain maximum 5 inches 56 cents at Bhadgaon, minimum 28 cents at Navapur. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock improving. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rainfall at Nasik during the week, 5 inches 11 cents; total 8 inches 44 cents. Rain general throughout the district; maximum 20 inches 93 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 1 inch 23 cents at Sinnar. Sowing operations of kharif crops begun in 7, and land being prepared in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock poor in Nipnad and Peint, owing to the scarcity and dearness of fodder. No change in prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 18th and 19th; total of week 12 inches 93 cents; total to date 22 inches 6 cents, being 4 inches 36 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 5° cool on 18th and 19th, 3° cool on 20th and 21st, 1° cool on 22nd and 24th, and 2° cool on 23rd. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from west on 18th and 19th, from south-west on 20th, and from south on 21st; wind normal from 22nd to 24th.

Tanna.—Rain 18 inches 14 cents; total 29 inches 51 cents. Rain throughout the district. Sowing of rice crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd June 189..)—Fall of rain during the week 19 inches 22 cents, total 35 inches 45 cents. Transplantation commenced in some places; seedlings thriving.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 21 inches 91 cents at Khed, minimum 8 inches 95 cents at Viugorla. Transplantation commenced.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 18 cents in petta Mulshi, minimum 10 cents in taluka Bhimthadi. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in all the talukas, except Purandhar. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 32 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 25 cents at Sangamner. Sowing of kharif commenced in eight talukas. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Sholapur.—Rain in 5 talukas; maximum at Barsi 1 inch 90 cents, minimum at Pandharpur 5 cents: more rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in the Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Fodder scarce in some talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 70 cents; total 5 inches 89 cents: in talukas, maximum at Javli 8 inches 34 cents, minimum at Man 51 cents. Rainfall general but insufficient. Sowing of kharif in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain, maximum 1 inch 23 cents, and minimum 7 cents. Agricultural condition good. Kharif sowing continues.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 42 cents; total 6 inches 86 cents. Rice promises well. More rain required to east and north-east for kharif sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rice sowing commenced in Dharwar Hubli, Bankapur, Haugal, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas. Rain in all stations, except Mundargi; average fall for the week 75 cents and for the season 3 inches and 5 cents; more wanted in rice-growing talukas. Scanty watersupply in Nargund petta.

Kanara.—Rain general throughout the district; at Karwar 8 inches 74 cents. Field operations continue. Betelnut and pepper thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 44 cents; total 2 inches 68 cents. Sowing commenced. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain 1 inch 31 cents; total 2 inches 12 cents. Sowing commenced.

Baroda.—Rainfall during week 4 inches 64 cents; total 5 inches 15 cents. Sowing commenced in some places. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency proper and in Karachi and Hyderabad. Cotton and rice where sown in 3 talukas of Surat washed away by heavy rain. Ploughing and sowing operations in full progress throughout the Presidency. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Karachi and Nasik, 1 of Poona and parts of Sholapur. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nasik. Water scarce in 1 taluka of Dharwar.

VARIOUS statements having been circulated as to Mr. Froude's promised biography of Lord Beaconsfield, a London correspondent states, upon the best authority, that the work is not finished, and that no date for its publication can yet be fixed. The book is looked forward to with the more interest because it now appears to be accepted as certain that what may be called the official biography, which is entrusted to Lord Rowton, will not be forthcoming for years. His lordship has paid more than one visit to Windsor in connection with the matter, but reasons of State are held to be against any early publication of the work.

THE RUIN OF THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading this letter, I think you will quite agree with me that the Esplanade authorities want looking after. In the first place there is that beautiful piece of ground in front of the Sailors' Home, known popularly as the Carlton Ground, completely spoiled for public recreation. In the name of reclamation and improvement, nothing but wilful mischief is being done. This oval has been a very valuable addition to the limited cricket ground available in Bombay, but it is now practically closed to any club that is not prepared to face ruin for balls that are cut up in one evening's play when driven amongst the heaps that are put down, without the slightest regard to considerations of any kind. Besides, the ground in its present state is an eyesore, as everyone can testify who drives to and from the Apollo Bunder; and I much wonder that the matter has not attracted more attention. I suppose that most people are too indifferent or lazy to stir themselves up to the point of writing.

Then, again, there are some University barracks going up on the ground north of the Tramway Stables. The latrine arrangements of these buildings will be in a short time, when they are inhabited, none too pleasant. If the designer of these buildings had in view an isolated situation such as that of the Science College in Poona, his plan might have passed; but how it did so, when it was considered that the buildings were to be put up in the most conspicuous and best part of Bombay, passes ordinary comprehension. In both the cases I bring under notice, the resident European population, as distinguished from the birds of passage, is the one most concerned and injured.

June 26th. QUIVIS.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROFESSOR SELBY AND REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—It will have been noticed that the weight of evidence of most persons whose opinion is worth attention is against the scheme of representative assemblies for India. Professor F. G. Selby, of the Deccan College, has made a very valuable contribution to the literature on the subject in reply to a letter from Mr. Y. N. Ranade. Mr. Selby's letter, if it were read as thoughtfully as it is written, ought to have a sobering influence on enthusiasts who see a millennium in representative institutions. His suggestive references to the shortcomings of their character deserve to be carefully studied. We do not concur, wholly and absolutely, in all that he has said.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—In a long communication, the sobriety and healthy tone of which it is much to be wished, the Allahabad scribe and his echoing brother in Bombay would imitate, Professor Selby, of the Deccan College, replies to the questions put to him by the indefatigable Mr. Y. N. Ranade, on the introduction of the elective principle in our to-be-reformed Legislative Councils. The learned Professor, though a lover of Liberalism, is in favour of the nomination system in preference to the elective one. He takes his stand on the hypothesis, not a new one, that what is good for England is not good for India. Says he, 'it seems to be too often assumed that Liberalism in politics means the policy of anglicising India." This is too sweeping a hypothesis. At any rate no enlightened native of India holding moderate views, has ever entertained the idea that liberal politics, or rather the reform of Indian political institutions in a liberal and progressive spirit warranted by the tendencies of the time and the prevailing advancement of the people, should be a blind imitation of English representative institutions. Those who aver so, really misrepresent the thoughts and feelings of the class of Indian reformers we have referred to.

MR. JINSIWALE'S ELABORATE APOLOGY.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Mr. Jinsiwale writes to the English dailies an elaborate apology for the unfortunate address he delivered before a Poona audience. It appears from his letter that the extracts from his speech which were supplied by correspondents to the *Bombay Gazette*, gave a somewhat exaggerated picture of his views on female education. But the charges stand against him in the main. They are difficult to explain away, and we imagine he is too honest to explain them away even if he could. He is not opposed to the higher education of females, and the impression conveyed to the mind on reading the extracts was to some extent misleading on this point, but it is not so very important to the public whether a particular individual is, or is not, in favour of female education. His views on this subject derive their significance from his pronouncement that English education to Hindoo girls should not be imparted by foreigners, and here is his reason for that opinion. He has heard that kissing each other is a common form of affectionate courtesy among English ladies. The English are a wine-drinking, flesh-eating people, and a kiss from the tainted lips of one of them to a girl who belongs to a race which has a rooted horror and aversion for wine and meat, "would arouse honest indignation and sincere regret." He adds that under such circumstances a foreign teacher is actually felt to be more mischievous than useful," &c.

The *Indu Prakash* doubts if Mr. Jinsiwale's elaborate explanation will improve his position in the eye of the public, especially the European public. For one thing it has been too long in coming. Mr. Jinsiwale indeed has purposely delayed it with a view to let the storm quiet down, but we believe if it had been given immediately after the first report of his speech, when he found he had been misreported, it would have saved him from a lot of misunderstanding and abuse. As it is, it comes after everything has been said, and judgment has been pronounced. People are very slow to change an opinion once deliberately formed. A judgment once pronounced is not ordinarily altered, unless the rebutting evidence is very strong and unanswerable, and we doubt if it is so in the present case.

The *Gujarati* has a good word to say on behalf of Mr. Jinsiwale:—Prof. Jinsiwale has been rather late in the day in meeting his critics and we wish he had explained his views and cleared up the misrepresentations to which he was subjected, immediately after his critics made their voice heard in influential quarters. Mr. Jinsiwale is no opponent of female education and it is most creditable to him that he should have taught his wife Marathi, Gujarati, Sanscrit and English, and he may well challenge comparsion in this respect with most of the reform-talkers of the day. At the same time we have not the slightest sympathy with the Professor's views regarding the advisability or otherwise of engaging the services of English mistresses in girls' schools. We are glad to know that his observations on the black side of English life were only intended as a warning against blind imitation, and that he is also conscious of its bright features. As regards the personal incident which the learned professor was indiscreet enough to allude to in a public meeting, it is not likely to be interpreted in its proper light by our English friends ignorant of the inner life of Hindu households. The one great fault that we find with Mr. Jinsiwale is that he dwells in his public utterances more on imaginary obstacles in the path of social reform and its unreal dangers, than on its desirability, and more on the departed glories of the past than of the necessities of modern times. This attitude must especially be guarded against when addressing an audience more in sympathy with the obstructionist forces of conservatism than with progressive liberalism in sociology.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE BORDER.

NEWS received from Bajaur states that Umra Khan's forces are still before Killai Chunk-Atar; but owing to Umra Khan's being down with fever, no more fighting has occurred. Altamash Khan, the Khan of Asmar, has sent some sowars and foot soldiers as reinforcements for Umra Khan. Safdar Khan, the Khan of Nawagy, also sent men to assist Umra Khan, but the latter sent them back, saying that he is not in need of them for the present. Shah Baba Fakir, a well-known fakir of Dir, has sent a letter, probably at the Khan's dictation, to Umra Khan, to the effect that as the Khan of Dir is a famous hereditary chief in Dir, Umra Khan should not destroy him altogether; and the Khan of Dir will be willing to surrender to him all the rifles he has, besides horses, and will pay all the expenses of the fighting at Chunk-Atar and give up all his territory, except Dir itself. Native rumour has it that the Amir really purposes to crush Umra Khan: and that this is the reason of his sudden return from Turkistan and the abandonment of the Kafiristan expedition. He will, however, have to make haste to be in time to save Dir; and His Highness ought, too, to be plainly informed that the Government

afternoon of the 23th I did myself examine the chart. At 6 p. m. I went and looked at the chart for my own information to see how far she was off the island. I did not lay down the course on the chart on the afternoon of 28th. I knew how far the course would take us in the Cardeeva Islands, because the captain had drawn off a line on the chart. That course would have taken us three miles to the southward. I was aware on the noon of the 28th that the ship had been set considerably by a current. I consider that a sufficient allowance was made on the afternoon of the 28th for a southerly current. I had formed no opinion as to the rate of current likely to be met with on the afternoon of the 28th. If I had formed any opinion myself, I could not alter the course. I always do advise the captain if I see anything going wrong, or any current. I had read Finlay's "Sailing Directions." When I went on deck at 8 o'clock at night, I did not think whether it was advisable to go through the Cardeeva Channel or not. The captain was going through, and I assisted him in all I could. I have been throughout the Minecoi channel, going from the east to the westward. I did not myself consider on this occasion the question of going through the Minecoi channel or the Cardeeva channel. The captain had some conversation with me about it, and he said the Cardeeva channel was the best, as we should have a fair wind for going into the Gulf of Aden. I don't know if anybody on board the ship had been through the Cardeeva channel. I don't think any of the other officers had been through it.

The Captain: Was it arranged before we left Galle that we should go through the Cardeeva channel?

Chief Officer: Yes.

Mr. Little: I believe nobody was injured in the stranding of the ship?—Nobody was hurt, and no lives were lost after the vessel struck.

The second officer, Archibald Stableford, said: I am the second officer of the s. s. Suez. I hold a certificate of competency as second mate, No. 018,756, granted by the Board of Trade at South Shields, in September 1887. I have never been through the Cardeeva channel before. I went on watch at noon on the 28th of May last. The course was altered at noon to W. ½ N., nothing to the west. That course was kept. We had cloudy weather, a moderate sea, and squalls from the westward. Rain fell at times.

Mr. Little: When did you go off the watch?—In the afternoon at 4 o'clock. I was relieved by the third officer. The same evening at six I again went on. The weather was the same. The chief officer relieved me at 8 o'clock. I again went on at midnight. I received the same course, W. ½ N., nothing to the weward, and to keep a good look-out for an island on the starboard bow. The weather was dark and cloudy, and the sea was moderate. The moon was not visible. I remained on the bridge, and I saw land on the starboard bow about 1 p. m. The order was given to starboard, and it was carried out about a point and a half. The telegraph was rung, "Stand by." Shortly afterwards I was sent to the forecastle head to keep a look-out. I could see nothing. About a minute after I was in the forecastle head, she struck. That was about half an hour after I sighted land. I did not assist in navigating the ship. I have nothing to bring to the notice of the Court.

The Magistrate: When you went on deck at 4 p.m. on the 28th, did you examine the log?—Yes. I do not recollect the distance registered now. I next examined the log at 8 o'clock. I do not remember the distance in the log. I do not work the dead reckoning. I write up the deck log every time I go off watch. I look at the chart occasionally. That is all. On the afternoon of the 28th I had examined the charts. I think the interval between striking and the sighting of land was about half an hour. I am sure I saw land. The land appeared like a small island, the height of its centre being about 50 feet. I did not see any trees on it during the night. To my knowledge the captain seemed all right on the 27th and the 28th.

George Renwick, the chief engineer of the s. s. Suez, said: I hold a certificate of competency as first-class engineer, No. 1,868, as granted by the Board of Trade at Newcastle on the 8th February 1876. I have been on board the Suez for about five years off and on. Our full speed after leaving Galle until we struck, was about fifty one revolutions. This was about 10 knots an hour. The captain told me at midnight on the 28th to keep a good look-out on the engines. I heard a telegraph notice, which was to stand by, on the morning of the 28th. The third engineer was on watch. I saw the engines being reversed when the order was given. The captain told me several times that night and during the afternoon to keep a good look-out on the engine-rooms so as to handle the engines readily if land should appear. When the steamer struck I was in my room. After the vessel struck I looked over the side of the ship, and then went into the engine-room. It was 1-30 in the morning. The engines were going full-speed astern. We gave the engines a turn or two astern, and after that we did not work them any more.

Mr. Little: What was done then?—The captain gave orders to lower the boats. The captain did not work the telegraph after that, and the engines were not worked till late in the morning. The donkey-engine was kept going as required, and the water was pumped out of the ship.

Henry Preston, the next witness, said: I am an able seaman on board the s. s. Suez. I relieved the wheel on the night of the 28th of May. The course was N.W. by W. ½ W. After land was made the captain gave me orders to starboard my helm. I did so. I steadied the ship W. by N. The second time I steadied her W. by S. The wheel worked easily by steam gear. The vessel steered very well.

Mr. Little: What was your next order?—I got a further order to starboard again and steadied her W. S.W., and that was how the vessel was when she went ashore. There is no clock in the wheel-house. There was a clock in the chart room.

Harry Victor, sworn, said: I am an able seaman on the s. s. Suez. I went on the look-out at midnight on the forecastle head on the 28th of last month. I received orders to keep a sharp look-out for land ahead. About an hour after I had been on watch, I saw land on the starboard bow about three or four points. I reported it immediately. The land looked very low, but I could not distinguish any trees, nor can I form any idea of the distance. The vessel struck about ten minutes, I guess, after I sighted land.

Mr. Little did not think it necessary to record the evidence of the third officer, since he was not on duty when the vessel was heading for the channel.

The Magistrate, in addressing the Government Solicitor in reference to putting the captain any other questions, was informed that there was nothing further, since Captain Corkery had already been afforded the opportunity during and after the examination of the chief officers and the other witnesses. Mr. Little, however, left it to the Court to ask any questions of the Captain that might be considered necessary.

Captain Corkery was recalled and re-sworn.

The Magistrate: Who provided the charts for your ship?—The owners of the vessel.

The Magistrate:—Did you work out your own position on the 27th and 28th by dead reckoning, or did your officers?—I ascertained my position myself on that date by dead reckoning.

The Magistrate: Was your course from the noon of the 27th to the noon of the 28th May true by W. ½ S.—Yes. I think it would give my position on the 28th about lat. 5·24 N. and long. 77·03 E. My position by observations at noon was lat, 4·52 N. and long. 72·52. E. Those two positions show that I experienced a southerly set of about 21 miles during the 24 hours. On the 28th I set my course from my position at noon W. ½ N. true. That course, making no allowance for current, would have carried me three miles southward of Cardeeva. I did not experience the same southerly current after the noon of the 28th on my course towards Cardeeva. I expected, on making the entrance to the channel to get a current to the eastward.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to offer any further explanation why you attempted to pass through the channel on a dark and cloudy night?—The explanation I have to offer as to why I attempted to pass through the Cardeeva channel on a cloudy and dark night and after sighting land, is that I was certain of my position and therefore continued to go on.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to say anything further?

Captain: Nothing.

The chief officer, Mr. Gaiter, was re-examined.

The Magistrate: Do you enter in your deck or rough log the position by dead reckoning daily?—Yes.

The Magistrate here intimated that it would be necessary to produce the log of the s. s. Suez so as to ascertain if a correct entry had been made therein of the observations, and requested the chief officer to proceed to the vessel, which is now lying for repairs on the patent lift at Hog Island, in the police launch and obtain the book in question.

Mr. Little, on the suggestion of the assessor, requested the Court to inform the chief officer that he should also produce any book of deviation in which he may have made his own entries.

At this stage the enquiry adjourned until 2-30. p.m. to-day.

A SERIOUS fire broke out in Lahore city on Sunday night. A large house occupied by Sagar Chand, Inspector of Schools, was burnt. His daughter and daughter-in-law jumped down and were killed on the spot. The police and two engines were powerless to stop the flames until Rs. 40,000 damage had been done.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Britannia Mills, Limited, was held at the registered offices of the company, in Church Gate-street yesterday, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. The following directors' report was laid on the table:—

Your directors beg to submit their third report, together with an audited balance-sheet up to 31st December 1889. Your directors are glad to report that the building is completed and that all the mule and ring spindles have been erected. A large portion of the card room machinery is also ready, and about 27,000 spindles are working this day, and they expect to work the remainder very soon. Your directors are glad to report that debentures of the value of Rs.5,36,000 are taken up to date, and the remaining, of the value of Rs. 64,000, are expected to be taken up very soon. Looking to the large production per spindle, your directors thought it advisable in the interests of the company to order two more preparations, a portion of which is already under erection and the remainder is expected to come to hand in a few days. Rs. 4,75,000 have been paid to the contractors up to date towards building account, and Rs. 6,63,676-2-4 remitted to England to be paid to machinists on their behalf. Besides the above sums, 200 fully paid-up shares of the company have been handed over to the contractors. One of your directors, Mr. Gokuldas Devji, having resigned his seat on the board, your directors request that the vacancy might be filled up. In terms of clause 92 of the articles of association, Dr. Sidney Smith and Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election. One of your auditors, Mr. A. W. Campbell, having resigned, the directors have appointed Mr. J. B. Lee in his place, and now request the confirmation of his appointment. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The company's mill buildings and machinery, with cotton and yarn in process at the mill premises, are insured for Rs. 19,48,000. The cotton godown at Colaba is covered under separate policies amounting to Rs. 1,00,000.

The chairman proposed that the report be adopted.

Mr. Bomonjee asked certain questions regarding interest to be charged on calls that have been paid, the date of purchase of certain land, and the commission paid to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell, and Co., for purchase of machinery.

The chairman informed Mr. Bomonjee that these were matters which could not be profitably discussed at a general meeting. If Mr. Bomonjee wished to know about these things, he should have given notice to the board, and they would in all probability have given him every information. The proposition was carried.

Dr. Sidney Smith and K. B. Byramjee Dadabhoy were re-elected directors of the board. Mr. Luximon Juggonath was appointed a director in place of Mr. Gokuldas Devjee. The appointment of Mr. J. B. Lee as auditor was confirmed, and Messrs. J. B. Lee and Rustomjee Manockjee were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS' RELEASE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Wednesday, the 4th instant, said:—"The papers, Royalist and anti-Royalist, make the most of the Prince's release, as they did of his captivity, but that "most" does not amount to much. The *Gaulois*, which may be regarded as the chief Royalist organ, remarks:—"The pardon lacks spontaneity. The President has yielded to the imperative pressure of public opinion, and released his prisoner only when he felt it to be morally impossible to prolong his captivity, which the nation regarded as an iniquity, a cruelty, and ashame."

In the *Figaro* M. Magnard says:—"The Government ends where it ought to have begun. Its so-called clemency is a tardy act of justice, and will not lessen the impression caused by the pharisaical application of an iniquitous law to a chivalrous and pluckily spontaneous act."

In the Republican camp M. Rano tells the world, through the *Paris*, that he does not object to the release of *ce jeune homme*, but that he is very glad that he was brought before the Correctional Police, and made practically to feel that so long as laws exist they cannot be transgressed with impunity. The *Republique Francaise* says the same thing nearly in the same words.

As to the general public, the Prince's release seems to have been received with complete indifference. His captivity was not of a severe kind; still many think that his offence was hardly worthy of privation of liberty for close upon four months.

It was only at ten o'clock last night that the Prince was apprised of his release. The Governor of Clairvaux, M. Arnaud, entered his room and said:—"Monsieur come—I have to inform you that the President of the Republic has signed your pardon. This very night you will be set at liberty. I am glad to get rid of the concern and responsibility which were entailed upon me by the care of your health, the supervision of your correspondence, and of your visitors. But I am sorry to lose so amiable a companion of captivity, for in one sense I was your prisoner."

The Duc d'Orleans smilingly replied: "M. le Directeur,—I thank you. I am aware that there are such things as appeals for pardon, but I regret that such a thing as an appeal against pardon should not exist. Consequently I can only bow to the decision which you notify, and I do so thanking you for all your kindness, *car je n'ai qu'a me louer de vous.*"

The Prince effusively shook hands with M. Arnaud, who then withdrew, while the Prince made preparations for his journey, having to start at a quarter before eleven. He telegraphed to his father to announce his release, and intimated that he was impatient to join him in England. He also sent the following telegram to M. Bocher, the principal agent of the Orleans' family in Paris:—"On the point of leaving prison—and soon, alas! the soil of France—I have it at heart to thank you with emotion and gratitude for the affection you have shown me from the first hour of my captivity. I entreat you will convey these sentiments to those who have shown me so much devotedness."

The Duc d'Orleans then put his books and papers in order, and calling in the two warders stationed in the adjoining room, he said to them: "My friends, I cannot give you money, but the regulations do not prohibit your receiving a souvenir from your prisoner. He then bade them affectionately farewell.

At a quarter-past eleven the Governor came to fetch the Prince, who was quite ready. His room was locked and placed under seals, which will not be removed until he sends for his clothes. In the outer room of the gaol the Duc de Luynes and the Marquess de Gouy were in attendance, but he had time for only a few hurried words, as he had to drive off immediately with M. Arnaud to catch the train. At the station, however, he had to wait forty minutes, which he passed in the station-master's office. Just before the train came up, he took the breast-pin out of his neck-tie, and handed it to the station-master, remarking, "Permit me to offer you this pin. It is an article of small value, but I have worn it throughout my captivity, and it may possibly remind you of the short time I spent in your office on the sad day that I was taken back to the frontier."

No one was allowed to accompany the Prince in his carriage, but the Duc de Luynes and a Commissary of Police, who occupied an adjoining compartment. The Prince did not get out of his carriage until the arrival at Delle, the frontier station, when the French official, M. Morin, took leave of him, adding a few feeling words as to the grief the Prince must experience at leaving his native soil. The Prince replied—"You are right, sir. This is, indeed, a sad moment for one especially who had come to France to give her his blood and his life as a devoted son. Farewell. I thank you for your courtesy. *Au revoir vive la France.*"

Immediately after crossing the frontier the Duc d'Orleans sent the following letter to the Duc Decazes requesting him to make it public.

"To the Conscripts of my Contingent,—My dear comrades,—I had demanded to serve my three years as a common soldier. The only answer I received was a sentence of two years' imprisonment. I did not complain. Before the expiration of my sentence I am conducted across the frontier out of France. The act of clemency restores me to the bitterness of exile. I do but change one captivity for another. My resolution remains unshaken, nothing will make me abandon my ardent hope to serve France. Keep for me the place I dreamed of occupying in the ranks of the Army in your midst, and close to the flag of France. I will come and claim it. With you for God and for France, PHILIPPE, Duc d' Orleans."

MORE than six months ago occurred the discovery of a galena lode in Hongkong by Mr. John Grant Smith, and although little has been heard of the matter publicly since that time, the discovery has been by no means barren of results. Assays have been made of specimens of the stone taken from increasing depths, and the result has been increasingly encouraging. The lode was proved to a depth of from eight to ten feet, and the assays, beginning with 3·10 oz. of silver and a few pounds of lead to the ton, finish with 72 oz. of silver and 1,533 lbs. of lead to the ton.

SKETCHES OF PARLIAMENT.

A WHOLE NIGHT WASTED.

THE House of Commons reassembled on Monday, 2nd instant. When the House had been sitting for a full hour there were only ten visitors in the strangers' gallery, no more than three in the gallery set apart for distinguished strangers, and none at all in the peers' gallery. The leaders of the House were all away. There was no Mr. W. H. Smith, no Mr. Gladstone, no Lord Hartington, no Mr. Parnell, and not even a Sir William Harcourt; but it was noticeable that those who may be called the "understudies" for leadership—Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Sexton, and the rest—were all in their places. The House went into Committee of Supply, and Sir George Campbell entered into a discussion of the Colonial vote. Sir George was very anxious that we should give up Heligoland to Germany, as it was of no earthly use to us, but very much used by German bathers; but the Under-Secretary for the Colonies declined to assent to any thing of the sort, and pertinently pointed out that we might just as well give up the Channel Islands or Gibraltar, or any other of our outlying possessions which seemed intended by nature from their geographical position to belong to other countries rather than to us. Mr. T. P. O'Connor reduced the thing to an absurdity by suggesting that, though it was quite clear Heligoland should be given up, it was by no means certain to whom it should be given, though he was rather inclined to favour the claims of Germany, as Heligoland was "practically a suburb of Hamburg." The military and naval men, however, were strongly against the proposal, and on a division an amendment moved by Sir George Campbell to reduce the vote was rejected by 150 votes to 27. There was a talk about the Government of the Bahamas, and next came a discussion on the slaughter and incendiarism which has taken place in Sierra Leone and the neighbourhood, but the Government again had no difficulty in defending all that had been done, though much complaint was made of the insufficiency of the information given and a motion to report progress was made, but was defeated by 121 to 61, and another motion to reduce the vote was rejected by 114 to 64. Then the House proceeded, under the guidance of Sir George Campbell, to discuss cruelties in the Western Pacific, a subject in which Mr. Conybeare and Dr. Tanner exhibited the liveliest interest, but in which the former hon. gentleman had to be gently restrained by the Chairman from mixing up affairs in new Guinea. Ultimately a third motion for the reduction of the vote was defeated by 131 votes to 60; and then Mr. Baumann introduced the topic of Pretoria and the Transvaal, which took up another long stretch of time. Sir G. Campbell warned the Government against incurring further responsibilities in the interior of Africa, and expressed the hope that they would not be landed in fresh difficulties through the policy of the South African Company. As regarded Nyassaland, it was an utter delusion to suppose that in Scotland there was any desire to acquire that territory for British traders. In the end the whole night was wasted, not a solitary vote being taken, though the Government pleaded hard, but pleaded in vain, for the passing of the Colonial vote.

THE COMMONS IN A JOCULAR VEIN.

The annual discussion on the propriety of adjourning over the Derby Day came off in the Commons on Tuesday (3rd June). As soon as this fascinating topic was reached hon. members came crowding from all quarters until there was not a single vacant seat to be found anywhere, and for an hour and fort minutes they had a rollicking time of it. The motion—"That the House at its rising do adjourn until Thursday"—was made by Lord Elcho, who developed an unsuspected vein of wit which drowned the House in laughter and led the oldest stagers to exclaim. "Even Dick Power could not have done it better." The noble Lord, who, with his slim form and studiously serious manner and tone, looks anything but a side-splitting humorist, did not attempt to argue the question seriously, but contended himself with recommending his proposal by purely comic appeals. He contended, for instance, that if any hard-worked member of the House were to ask his constituents whether he should go to the Derby or come and deliver a speech to them, the unhesitating and emphatic reply would be "go to the Derby!" He admitted the importance of "the flowing tide," but declared that to-morrow it would only "flow to Epsom," and that the prospects of the racing season were in the public mind much more interesting than the prospects of the session, and that the withdrawal of a great Government measure would cause much less consternation than the "scratching" of the favourite. He pointed out that though no body of men were more popular than the occupants of the Treasury Bench, the country would hear that they were all laid low by a severe influenza with a resigned and philosophic calm compared with the grief and agitation with which the nation would learn that the favourite had been afflicted with a mild attack of the same complaint. He reminded the House that the Derby Day adjournment was not insisted upon one year because Mr. Gladstone was busily engaged at the time in passing a coercion bill, but that right hon. gentleman was "not now engaged in the preservation of law and order in Ireland." The artless way in which the noble Lord gave off this equivocal sentence with its neat double meaning greatly amused the House, and produced a peal of laughter. Lord Elcho proceeded to point out that the only business which could possibly come on to-day was a Local Option Bill, which, as there was no chance of its passing, nobody really cared about except Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and as to Sir Wilfrid himself it would be a real kindness to "give him a rest," as he had to attend a temperance demonstration on Saturday, and in the meanwhile required time to "get out and redress that old banner, and to prepare and furbish up that old speech."

When Lord Elcho sat down Sir Wilfrid Lawson rose. The Speaker gravely asked him whether he proposed to second the motion, and Sir Wilfrid, horror-stricken at the bare suggestion, dropped into his seat as though he had been shot, while the House laughed uproariously. Major Rasch seconded the motion, and then Sir Wilfrid opposed it. The hon. baronet was not, however, in his best vein, and for a long while was terribly solemn, preaching against the evils of gambling and the turf, and quoting many authorities against both, from *Truth* to Lord Beaconsfield. With mock seriousness Mr. Labouchere explained that Epsom was a race meeting merely in name—that the race was "a mere accident," as it were, and that the real object of the people who went to the Downs on a Derby Day was to "welcome the summer solstice and enjoy the breezy air." He appealed to Sir Wilfrid to vote for the motion on the ground of temperance, for it was "a glorious sight to see the costermonger driving down with his family," and it was pleasant to reflect that that costermonger and hundreds like him had refused to spend his money in the public-house, and had nobly said, "No, I will save my money—I will not waste it in the public-house, but will put it away until I can take my family down to the Derby with it, and let them enjoy themselves and get plenty of fresh air and health."

In this fashion the discussion was carried on for some time, though Mr. Coghill and Mr. Conybeare tried hard to give a serious air to it, and to enter a protest against the setting of a bad example by Parliament. The Derby Day adjournment was carried by 160 votes to 133.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL.

Sir E. Watkin, in the House of Commons on Thursday, June 5th, moved the second reading of the Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works) Bill. In speaking upon this motion the hon. baronet said the bill was drawn with a view of meeting as far as possible the views and the prejudices of the Government. The bill proposed merely to continue certain experiments which had hitherto been conducted with (he thought he might say) no inconsiderable success. (Hear, hear.) Then it also proposed to give to the Treasury and the Government, for the time being the power of saying, in the event of the experiments being a complete success, whether the Tunnel should be made or not. In point of fact, it took the whole question of the future of the tunnel out of the sphere of private enterprise. It placed upon the shoulders of the Government the responsibility of saying whether or not it was to the interest of the people at large that the tunnel should be constructed. Those who had studied the question must have come to the conclusion that any roadway which was made under the Channel ought to belong to the Government of this country, and that undertaking ought not to be relegated to a private joint-stock company.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, who was received with cheers, moved the rejection of the bill. This was, he said, no new question. The bill had already been rejected by the House of Commons four times, and the matter had been thrashed out over and over again. In 1888 it was rejected by a majority of no less than 142 after ample debate and after it had received the support of the hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lothian, whose vote on that occasion he supposed he must not say indicated a change of opinion—(loud laughter)—although it was not in accord with views previously expressed. (Renewed laughter.) At present they were simply called upon to deal not with possible projects of the future, but with a particular scheme for the carrying out the object of the hon. baronet who had moved the second reading of the bill. By this scheme a new source of danger to this country would undoubtedly be created. All the highest Parliamentary, scientific, and military authorities were against it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The advantages which it was said could be derived from it were more than counterbalanced by the possible evils, and he confidently asked the House to reject the bill as they had rejected it before. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, who was also loudly cheered, said that whatever his vote had been, he has held on all occasions that this great project ought not to be opposed on the score of danger. He deemed opposition on the score of danger not only unnecessary and unwarranted, but ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) He did not claim credit as a friend of this undertaking. He had never given it any sort of countenance or patronage further than being carried by special train to the scene of operations and partaking of very excellent champagne—(cheers and laughter)—on which occasion if he remember aright, countenance was largely conceded to the tunnel by hon. gentlemen sitting on the other side of the House also. (Loud cheers and laughter) When the Liberal Government voted against the bill there was no word said against its principle, but so far as he was himself concerned the warmth of his promotion of the scheme consisted in the strength of his condemnation of the arguments opposed to it. As to the military objections to the bill, he was sceptical of the reports and opinion of the military authorities and engineers. He was sceptical of what they condemned because of what they approved. (Cheers.) The case for the supporters of the bill rested upon general considerations well understood. They wished to promote the intercourse of nations. They saw that the enormous advantage produced by such intercourse, and while it was no doubt true that railway communication was not sufficient to abate and neutralise active and powerful causes of hostility, fortunately we had no such powerful causes of hostility with France; and intercourse between France and this country could be augmented by his scheme to the enormous advantage of both. (Loud cheers.)

The House divided, when the figures were:—For the second reading, 153; against, 234—majority against 81.

SOCIALISM.

THE theory that the State has for its sole aim to protect life, liberty, and property, or, in other words, to repel invasion and punish crime, Professor Flint writes in *Good Words*, is definite and intelligible. But it is also most arbitrary and inadequate. Those who object to pay taxes for anything except defence rom fraud and violence might, in consistency, object to taxation even for that. There may be men who seek from the State no protection, and who are prepared to endure wrong without appealing to it for reparation. There may be many who consider it a greater hardship to be compelled to contribute to the maintenance of an army in a distant depeadency than to the support of a school in their own neighbourhood. To me it seems that no member of a nation has reason to complain of being required, so long as he profits by the various real and precious advantages of good goverament, to bear his share of its necessary expenses; that, on the contrary, to refuse to do so would be selfish, unreasonable, and unjust. The State, in my view, has a variety of functions through the right exercise of which all its members are greatly benefited, and for the exercise of which, therefore, they may be fairly required collectively to provide. The political individualism which denies to the State the right to intervene in any measure or in any circumstances for the positive development of industry, intelligence, science, morality, art, is as erroneous, and, could it be consistently and completely carried out, which happily it cannot, would be as pernicious as fully developed Socialism.

Does it follow that one who thus discards individualistic theories of the limits of the State must needs accept some socialistic theory thereof, or can at least have no firm standing ground from which to oppose Socialism or definite and sound criteria by which to test it? By no means. It is true that he has not a theory which he can sum up in a sentence like either the Socialist or the Individualist. It is not so easy to formulate a theory which will apply to all the relevant facts with all their complications and variations, as to formulate one which is a mere ideal of the reason or imagination, and calmly or boldly indifferent to all troublesome and unfriendly facts. But though neither an Individualist nor a Socialist, a man need not be—and if he undertake to discuss political subjects ought not to be—without some theory as to the proper limits of State action; and however conscious he may be that his theory can be only an approximation to the full truth, he may be confident of having in it means sufficient to enable him to test such a theory as Socialism. I should gladly, if time and space enough were at my command, discuss the question of the limits of State intervention, as there are few questions more worthy of careful consideration. I can only here and now, however, indicate in a few sentences that, apart from such a discussion, we may without arrogance undertake to form and express a judgment on socialist conclusions and proposals.

First, then, there are simple, definite, and well-ascertained *moral laws* which ought to condition and regulate the actions both of States and of individuals. We may fairly demand that all theories alike of State intervention and of personal conduct shall recognise these laws. It is obvious how this applies to our subject. Certain unfriendly critics of the doctrine of *laissier faire* have understood it to mean that the State should not restrict commercial competition within even the limits of veracity and honesty. This was certainly not what Adam Smith or any eminent economist belonging to his school meant by it. Adam Smith formulated the doctrine of *laisser faire*, or natural liberty, thus: "Every man, *as long as he does not violate the laws of justice*, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interests his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man or orders of man." There may have been some theorist—it is difficult to disprove a negative—who omitted from his teaching of the doctrine the condition expressed by Adam Smith in the words italicised; there can be no doubt that a great many people have not given due heed to it in their practice; but, of course, the doctrine when so misrepresented and mutilated is not merely a false but a disgraceful doctrine. The Individualism which should teach the doctrine in such a form must be at once condemned. Socialism is to be tested by a like criterion. If any of its proposals directly or indirectly imply a violation of the laws of justice, it is so far a theory of State action to be repudiated.

Secondly, there are *certain fundamental human liberties* essential to the true nature and dignity of man, but which have been only slowly and painfully realised through ages of struggle. Bodily freedom, enfranchisement of women, industrial freedom, intellectual, moral, and religious freedom, political freedom, with freedom of speech and association, are such liberties. They are all amply justified both by a true philosophy of man's nature and relationships and a correct interpretation of his history. Any system which implies that they are to be contracted or suppressed may be reasonably suspected to be erroneous, likely to be fatal to human progress and welfare if successful, but really doomed to failure. The whole history of the world has shown that, although the arrest and repression of the movement towards liberty has been attempted by force, fraud, and seduction of all kinds and in all ways, it has been without avail. I see no liberty yet gained by humanity which ought to be sacrificed or even lessened.

Thirdly, there are *economic laws*—natural laws of national wealth—which cannot be neglected or violated with impunity. Systems of social construction not conformed to them ought not to be adopted. There is a science which professes to exhibit these laws—political economy. Not many years ago its teaching was generally received with a too unquestioning trust; at present it is widely viewed with unwarranted suspicion, or foolishly assumed that it may be safely disregarded. I am not, and never was, an adherent of what was considered economic orthodoxy in England, but the attempts which have been made during the last twenty years to subvert and discredit political economy have only increasingly convinced me of the soundness and value of its teaching in essentials. Those who set it at nought in their social schemes will, I am persuaded, lead grievously astray those who take them as guides.

Fourthly, *what the State can or cannot do, may do well or must do ill*, is determinable by adequate reflection, enlightened by history and experience. The State can only act through an official machinery, and the working and effects of such machinery can be approximately calculated. It is only owing to our own ignorance or insufficient consideration if we do not perceive that many things which the State might, perhaps, legitimately do if it could do them greatly better than private persons and voluntary associations, it ought not to undertake because it is sure to do them worse.

Finally, whenever the intervention of the State tends to diminish self-help and individual energy, or to encourage classes or portions of the community to expect the State to do for them with public money what they can do for themselves with their own resources, it is thereby sufficiently indicated to be excessive. This is a criterion which will be found of very general applicability when we require to determine the proper limits of State action.

ATHLETES OF OLDEN DAYS.

AN interesting work called *The Pedestrian's Record* has just been published. It is by Mr. J. I. Lupton, well known for his work on the anatomy of the horse, and Mr. J. M. K. Lupton. In it the authors say:—

Athletes run faster now, at any rate we presume so, because year by year records are broken, and the truth of the saying that there never was a good man who could not be beaten seems to be exemplified on the cinder-track. It is argued that this gradual increase of speed proves that little by little, from year to year, and from generation to generation, men have grown quicker in pace, and from deduction it is asserted that the moderns are swifter of foot than were the ancients; but do runners or walkers present specimens of our strongest men? Only a very few are possessed of powerful frames; some of our fastest athletes are small of limb and slight of body, and it is supposed that having a light buoy they have little to carry, and consequently can "get along." It is the exception to see men like the late W. Page Phillips and C. G. Wood toe the mark. J. M. Cowie has a good form in a small compass, and is a representative of a good little one; but there are numerous fast runners, men who have beaten records, who possess neither fine form nor the strength which must have been common to the athletes of antiquity. These men of muscle were not met with on the running path, they showed their prowess in wrestling, throwing the stone, fighting with the cæstus, lifting great weights, and in the tournament; and the deeds recorded of them could not be approached by men of our time.

The "Chroniques de Saint Denis" bear testimony to the wonderful strength of Charlemagne; he once cleaved a warrior in two with one blow of his sword, and could carry a heavily armed man with one hand. Again, the valiant knight Renard, towards the end of his career, became a chevalier mason, and carried on his back all the enormous blocks of stone required to build the Sainte Eglise at Cologne. In the days of the tournament numerous stories of the great strength displayed by knights and others have been handed down to us. One recites a certain German knight who would test his power by putting his arms whilst on horseback, round the branch of a tree a foot in diameter, would urge his horse forward and never lost his seat nor failed to break the limb from its parent tree. A story is related of a man Ervaltan of Spayne who hearing the Earl of Foix complain that a fire in a dining-room was not large enough went into the courtyard below where several asses laden with wood were standing, and having selected the largest animal and collected all the wood, placed this heavy burden on his shoulders, carried it up a staircase and through a gallery, and then cast donkey and wood on the fire, to the delight of the Earl of Foix. Could any man of the present day perform such a feat? A giant might, if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did not interfere. In the past no doubt giants did exist. Goliath of Gath, so powerful and large was he in appearance, that he dismayed the Israelites. "He defied them," and no man could be found to fight him with the weapons then generally used in war. But a small man with a weapon of precision which will operate at a distance can destroy savage animals and others, against which at close quarters he would have no chance. David first illustrated this fact. that a race of giants did exist in past days and these human monsters preyed upon their smaller brethren, who retaliated with projectile arms, arrows, stones, &c., ultimately succeeding in riding the land of their oppressors, is a fact that history has established. The nursery story of Jack the Giant Killer is to our mind an outcome of actual observation, and being a tale handed down to us from the Norman period, it may be concluded that giants existed in the land at the Conquest, or were brought over by the Conqueror, who was himself said to have been over eight feet high. In the days of the tournament, although we know that they were not giants, their feats of strength have been detailed, and the Augean tasks they performed could not be accomplished by men of our time. No one now can draw the bow like the English archers who fought at Cressy. The bow they used can be tried by any of our present archers, and they will be found wanting: the hand and arm to-day is not so strong as it was then. It seems to us that the peculiarities of times past were favourable to the greater development of the human body than they are now. Wars between nations, and internal feuds between sections of each nation, were common, and these fights were in many instances hand to hand; and for such mode of warfare strength and dexterity were the great requisites to success—it was ten to one on the most muscular. Such being the case, all attention was paid and every means devised in order to educate nations in muscular tonicity. Xenophon tells us how Xerxes trained his soldiers, the food they ate, and the exercises prescribed. It is evident, therefore, during the Grecian period training was considered essential to the welfare and success of the Grecian cohorts. The Latins were famous for the discipline of their army, and their great superiority in the field was produced by daily gymnastic and other exercises; the "exercitus" was the Latin name for the Roman army, and can be translated in English "exercise," and in this sense it is mentioned by Varro Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," tells us that athletic exercises were the important and unremitted object of their discipline. Young and old soldiers were trained both in the morning and in the evening. Covered sheds were erected for winter use, so that no tempestuous weather should interfere with the everyday practice, and it was the order of the day that weapons double the weight of those used in war should be introduced during gymnastic practice. Then Roman exercise comprised "whatever could add strength to the body, activity to the limbs, or grace to the motions." The soldiers were diligently instructed to march, run, leap, swim, to carry heavy burdens, and handle every species of arms that were used, either for offence, or for defence, either in distant engagement or in closer onset. We read that Hadrian and Trajan, and other able generals, were in the habit, not only of instructing these athletes in their various feats of strength, but sometimes also disputed with them the prizes of superior dexterity; and as long as athletic exercises continued to be a Roman institution, so long the Empire retained its vigour—their gradual cessation was the first mark of decay. Flavius Renatus informs us that when the Roman soldiers refused the use of their heavy armour, that had conquered the world, "it fell uselessly from degenerate shoulders," and contributed largely to the decline and fall of that empire. It is evident, therefore, that the ancients thought all manly exercises necessary to the perfection of manhood and development of stalwart soldiers.

This training of nations in various exercises, which increased their strength and rendered them capable of withstanding the hardships incident to war, was a form of discipline which must have produced in many human specimens men of great strength, who performed those feats which are so Herculean that moderns look upon them as mythical. Make a demand, and supply will follow. Strong bodies were wanted in the days of yore, for without strong men battles could not be won; consequently, every human endeavour was made to produce strength of body. Every variety of exercise was indulged in, and as long as wars were dependent for success on stalwart bodies and brute force, so long this necessity for training men in all kinds of gymnastic and athletic work existed, and was pursued with national severity; but when the demand ceased, the supply fell into decay; artillery supplanted the bow and arrow; breastplates could not resist the inroad of the bullet; battle-axes were useless against gunpowder; armour became defenceless; the occupation of the soldier who depended on his brute force for success had passed away, and with it those exercises which had made the tournament the arena of great and daring deeds, giving to the knights their chivalry, and the English archer his never-to-be-broken historical record at both long and short distances; the cannon and ball usurped the place of the arrow; arms of precision rendered useless the battle-axe and javelin; defenceless armour fell from overweighted warriors, never to be reassumed; the period of scientific warfare had commenced, and the tournament was soon supplanted by horse-racing. Heavy weights might have ridden at first, but speed was the order, increasing from day to day; moderate weights sat in the saddle, to be succeeded by a rider, as at the present time, not weighing eight stone; gymnastic exercises ceased to be so exacting, and ultimately declined, and no longer represented a national institution; lighter and less exacting pastimes were resorted to, and these, like horse-racing, more from pleasure than necessity. Tennis, foot-ball, cricket, running, wrestling and pugilism were the sports which sprang up in the place of those exercises that had demanded so much physical exertion from our hardy ancestors. The work required of our warrior progenitors was calculated to make them strong of body and limb! the exercise of the present is slight in comparison with theirs: the railways have saved the soldiers' legs; our civilisation cultivates the arts and sciences, and advances them; gas-light upset the oil-lamp, and gas will soon be extinguished by electricity; progress in all departments of construction is effected by machinery, and is evolved from inventive genius. Strong limbs are not required so much now as wise heads: mind rules matter. The training of the human body now is pursued for individual enjoyment, for the purpose of rendering a man capable of excelling in the various sports and pastimes in which Young England delights. Athletics, and pastimes demanding physical exertion indulged in during youth, will bring strength to manhood and supply our armies with good soldiers. The Duke of Wellington has said that the Eton fields supplied him with good officers; the same fields and opportunities exist now as they did at the date of the above-quoted utterance; in fact greater opportunities could be afforded if young Englishmen frequented gymnasia wherein they could procure all-round bodily exercise which if taken wisely would insure not only development of the limbs but of all muscles of the body. Without such perfection of form, no runner is safe from the effects of severe strain and consequently is unprepared for the contest which awaits his footfall on the cinder-track.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held on the 4th instant, in the Grand Hall of the Society of Horticulture. On taking the chair, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was greeted with hearty applause. Though looking rather older than at the last meeting, the venerable President of the Company read the report in a firm voice and without apparent fatigue

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Sultan Abdul Hamid is doing some extremely bold things. Painting and sculpture are arts forbidden, and held in horror, by all orthodox Mahomedans. But Abdul Hamid is ardently encouraging them both. He has some fine works of art in his palace, and he is patronising an Art School in Constantinople. This is really as great an innovation as the teaching of anatomy to high caste Hindoos—the touch of a dead body meaning spiritual pollution. Sultan Abdul Hamid is a social reformer. He wants to encourage education in the Western sense throughout his dominions. He is the first of all the Sultans of Turkey who has invited and eat with guests from his Christian subjects at palace feasts. Sultan Abdul Hamid is forty-eight years old. He is one of the hardest workers in Turkey, beginning business soon after sunrise and continuing it late into the evening hours. He hates ostentation, and has discarded all regal pomp in his ordinary dress and equipment. He is extremely gentle in manner.

The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch is the "cultured" man of the Russian Imperial Family. He is a painter, poet, and patriot; not a painter, nor poet, of a high order, but still with a good deal more than mere taste and tendency. As an art connoisseur, he is one of the most experienced in Russia. A year or two ago he did a good thing—he bought Marie Bashkirtseff's picture of "Spring," and placed it in his gallery at the Marble Palace. Had the gifted Marie Bashkirtseff lived, the Grand Duke would undoubtedly have helped her to make a Russian reputation—though, perhaps, for that matter she would not have needed much extraneous help, for her fame had already spread over France, her land of adoption. Marie was herself a Russian, born at Poltava in 1860.

Remorseless time has done its work upon Cardinal Newman. It is natural and inevitable; but it no less naturally inspires regret. It is strange, however, that while his "robe of flesh," to borrow St. Augustine's expression, is so worn, the spirit within it is still so bright and clear. Cardinal Newman is physically so feeble that he cannot walk a yard without slow, painful effort, and the support of an attendant. In fact, not until Monday last, when he attended Mass at the Oratory—the day being the feast-day of the founder of the Oratorians—did the Birmingham people become fully aware of the ravages which time had effected in the Cardinal's bodily powers. Until quite recently, Cardinal Newman rose early, and attended most of the ministrations of the Convent. But this is not beyond his strength.

Mr. Ghose, whom the Deptford voters rejected, has disappeared and is forgotten. Another Bengali Baboo—Surendra Nath Bannerjee—has appeared on the scene, though not to nurse a constituency. He has come as spokesman of the National Indian Congress. Mr. S. N. Bannerjea is a remarkable man in many ways, writes a London evening paper. He is one of the comparatively few natives of India who have won their way into the Covenanted Civil Service, and as a "competitionwallah" he stood in the foremost rank. An untoward accident led to the loss of his position in the Civil Service. The ex-civilian became a journalist and political agitator. After all, he is, perhaps, doing as much good in that capacity as he would have done in the civilian sphere. He is a capital scholar, and well versed in history and political science. He is a rhetorician of the first water—but only a rhetorician. Two generations ago the Surendra Nath Bannerjeas would not have been endured in Bengal. The native editor had not yet been evolved. But at the present moment there are about two hundred and sixty vernacular newspapers in India.

Writing about James A. Garfield, the son of the late President, a New York correspondent says:—He grows to resemble his father physically, as he is said to do intellectually, more than any of the other children. The resemblance, however, is not so apparent when he is obliged to use his eyes closely, because he has been compelled to wear spectacles. With his brother Harry he has established a law business in Cleveland. Young Garfield is absorbed in the practice of his profession; he has had a number of propositions to enter political life, but has declined to entertain any of them. The experience of their father in the Presidency seems to have driven all idea of politics out of the minds of the Garfield boys.

Maria Tschebrikova, whose letter to the Czar has not yet been forgotten, has commonly been described as a young lady. The heroine is 54. Madame Tschebrikova had not been heard of outside Russia before the publication of her famous letter; but she had done much. Her life had been more important than conspicuous. Twenty-two years ago she published a book of Russian history and literature, but before the letter in question she had not published a line which even the Russian censors would object to. She was not a revolutionist, nor is she now. With Anarchism, Nihilism, "red" politics of any sort, she neither had nor has any sympathy whatever. What has got Maria Tschebrikova into trouble is, not her politics, but her candid, outspoken warning to the Czar; her assertion that in "educated and official society the adoration of the Czar has died out," and that "the Government which rules over one hundred millions is afraid even of children." This is an allusion to the frequent imprisonments of children of fourteen and fifteen years of age.

Dr. Jowett, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, is perhaps the "freshest" looking man for his age in the three kingdoms. He is seventy-three; but his complexion is that of a rural miss, and his face possesses an almost boyish chubbiness. But then, Professor Jowett lives, for a scholar and man of literary gift, the ideal life—quiet, placid, without taste, and without rest; which is all very nice. Cockayne's is the glory of having produced Dr. Jowett. By-the-way, the learned doctor was always something of a Liberal. The Dons of his early time did not like Palmerston's and Macaulay's notion of opening the Indian Civil Service to public competition. But Dr. Jowett did, and ultimately he had his reward from the great "Pam."

In the electrical world some men have achieved distinction for one or two qualifications, as Sir William Thomson for mathematics and invention, Professor Hughes for invention and experiment, Mr. Edison for invention and business capacity, Mr. Swan for invention alone. It may truly be said that Mr. Preece has acquitted himself well in all these walks, and others to boot—in short, in every branch of electrical work. As an all-round electrician he is our representative man. Above the medium height, of active and athletic build, with the brown beard and look of solidity which we regard as typical of the Englishman, such is the host who gives his visitors a warm and cordial welcome to Gothic Lodge. It is a quaint old house, with a great garden behind, containing some rare old trees and sheltering alleys, such as a scholar loves. Several of the rooms are literally overflowing with Persian antiquities, for Mr. Preece has probably the best private collection in England. All or most of these curiosities have been collected by his brother, Mr. J. R. Preece, an officer of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, having his head-quarters at Shiraz.

A lady who was present at the presentation of the "Album" containing signatures of sympathisers representative of every class in the country which Mrs. Priestly gave to M. Pasteur a few days ago in Paris, writes:—Pasteur seemed to grow happier at every moment as the leaves of the wonderful book of signatures were turned over, and when at last it was closed he addressed Lord Lytton warmly on the muzzling question, telling him that whereas before muzzling was enforced England more than any country suffered from hydrophobia, it was now of all others the most exempt. He also urged Lord Lytton to make this fact known in England as widely as possible. Lord Lytton promised to do so.

There is in New York a wealthy and munificent citizen named Charles Butler, who has recently given the University of the City of New York and the Union Theological Seminary each £20,000. He studied law with Martin van Buren, and began its practice in Geneva, New York. In 1834 he moved to New York, and soon became interested in the building of Western railroads and cities, Chicago and Toledo being among the young towns which received his attention. He made money, but used it justly, and helped many deserving persons and objects in their struggles. Mr. Butler has enjoyed the friendship of many famous men, among them Thomas Carlyle and James Anthony Froude. Years ago a farmer in Western New York asked Mr. Butler for a loan to publish some writings which he called a "New Bible." The loan was refused, but the book came out, and proved to be the celebrated Mormon Bible.

The Indian taxpayer has several grievances against the India Office, thinks a home contemporary, in that a Mr. Wollaston with an official income of £900 or £1,000 a year, and a Mr. Burls, with an official income of £750 per annum, or thereabouts, are both directors of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket; that they, in fact, receive salaries as traders, although it is contrary to the rules of the Civil Service that any members of the Service should be actively engaged in trade.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from ....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old -

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,

1, ASH LANE, FORT.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICH.D MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possess greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION

Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,

an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

UNDER PATRONAGE DISTINGUISHED

Dr. BRIGHT'S OSPHODYNE REGISTERED

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrow & Co.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

44 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

BOOTS, POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	15s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT

4, OXFORD STREET LONDON

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in **48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. Staff Lines.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

XTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

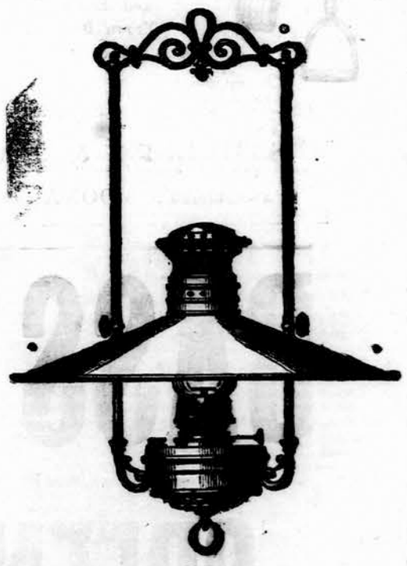
The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
REGISTERED. UNION TRADE MARK.
Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!
PUNKAH-PROOF
HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.



No. 6785.

LANTERNS!
STORMPROOF
STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

COLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minute Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box o these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX,

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stan without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES,

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES.

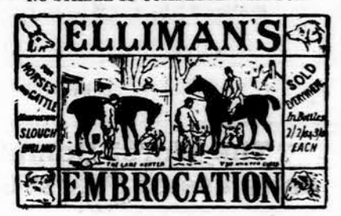
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTL
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1888.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

HAMILTON & CO.,
TRAVELLERS, CUPS,
Best Electo-plated Tumbler and Double wine Glass, Fitted in Morocco Leather Case, Complete.
Engraved, Rs. 40, cash.
Plain, Rs. 35, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
BALLYGUNG
CHAMPAGNE JUG.
Glass Jug, Mounted in Best Electro-plate, fitted with well For Ice.
Magnum Size. Rs. 90, cash.
Champagne ,, ,, 80, cash.
Claret ,, ,, 65, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
SOLID SILVER CRUET FRAMES.
Mustard, Pepper and Salt, with Spoons.
Richly Cut Glass, Rs. 55, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
PANSY PRESERVE STAND,
with Helper,
Best Electro-plate and Coloured Porcelain Dish.
Rs. 15, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
CASE OF
Pickle, Fork, Butter Knife, and Marmalade Spoon.
Best Electro-plate,
Rs. 10, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
SOLID SILVER MUFFINEERS
For Pepper and Salt, in Case, complete
Rs. 30, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
Silver Cigarette Cases,
Richly Gold Gilt Inside, Plain or Fluted.
They Take Cigarettes in Both sides,
Each fitted in a Morocco Leather Case,
Rs 36, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
SOLID SILVER FLASKS,
Fastening with bayonet top.
Plain ar Fluted,
Rs. 45, cash

HAMILTON & Co's
BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
Pint Mugs
Rs. 21, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
SOLID BRITISH OAK TEA CADDY
with Best Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 5½ and 6½ cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
"SECURITY" SPIRIT STAND.
British Oak, with Best Electro-plated Mounts.
3 Bottles Rs 40, cash.
2 ,, ,, 30, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
USEFUL HAIR PIN.
This Pin fits any Diamond Spray, Fichu or other Brooch, converting it at choice into an ornament for the hair. It doubles the utility of the Brooch, and at a very small cost.
Supplied in Tortoise-Shell, Gold Mounted,
Rs. 14, cash.
Supplied in Metal, Gold Gilt, Rs. 3, cash.

HAMILTON & Co's
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALGUE,
Special Ring Catalogue,
With Card of Ring Sizes,
And Trade Circular "The Pearl,"
Sent Post Free on Application.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS THACKER, SPINK & Co.